BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1825. No. 1848.

Kempt and Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, this day Wednesday the 2d Inst. an Invoice of Superior Jewellery from Messrs. Robinson of London, viz.

A Set of Handsome Ornaments in a Morroeco Case, Gold and Pink Topaz Necklace, Bracelets, Earrings, Cross, and Broach.

RINGS, Fancy Stone, plain Gold, Pearl, and Emerald, Sapphire, and Brilliant, Chased Hoop, &c. &c.

BROACHES, of Descriptions.

HANDKERCHIEF PINS, Brilliant Diamonds, Single and Cluster Turquois, Fillagree Gold, and plain.

EARRINGS, Pink Topaz, and Pearl, plain Gold and Fillagree, &c.

WATCHES, Rich Chased Ladies' with Handsome Chains and Seals, complete.

NECK CHAINS, Handsome Gold, of great length, Natched Keys assorted, engraved, Richly Chased, Gold Seals, Gold Pencil Cases, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 2d Nov. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, Tomorrow Thursday the 3d Instant, 200 Prime Cumberland Hams, imported per Ship Dorothy from Liverpool

Bombay, 2d November 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Monday the 14th Instant and the two following days.

AT STORM HALL,

The Household Furniture, Silver and Plated Ware, China and Glass Ware Chandeliers, Mirrors, Wall Shades, French Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Wines, &c. &c. &c.

The Property of B. PHILIPS Esq. about embarking for Europe.

And if not previously disposed of by Private Contract. The following:

An excellent Cabinet Piano-Forte, well Seasoned to the Climate.

A Chariot in Capital condition, with a pair of young Arab Horses, well Matched, and well broken in, go temperately either in Single or double Harness.

A Curricle with Shifting Shafts and town made Harness.

A light Dennet and Brass Mounted Harness, with a strong Chesnut Horse, goes well in single or double Harness.

An open Carriage built at Hamburgh, added to it here, extra Springs, and a Driving Box.

N. B.—There are Fixtures in the House, such as Mirrors, Wall Shades, &c. deserving the attention of the next occupier.

The Price of the Piano, may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

The Carriages and Horses may be seen on application to the Coachman at Storm Hall, who is furnished for the information of intending Purchasers with the rates at which the Carriages will be sold at by Private Bargain.

Catalogue will be shortly Published.

Bombay, 2d Nov. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

RESPECTFULLY intimate that the Postponed Sale by Auction of Paintings by English and Italian Masters will take place this day, Wednesday, 2d Instant, when the whole will be sold without Reserve.

Bombay, 2d Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 3d Instant,

SPARKLING Champaign, Rum Shrub, French Claret, and Liqueurs.

Prints of Lord Amherst, in Gilt Frames, and several Copies of Akerman's Forget-me-not for 1825.

Smelling Salts, Spirits of Lavender, Russia and Macassar Oil, Aromatic Vinegar, and Huile Antique.

Buggy and Jockey Whips, and Hunting and Military Saddles.

Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Cut Glass, Butter and Sugar Basons, Liquor and Cruit Stands, and Decanters.

Bed Ticken, White Jean, Chintz, Gown Pieces, Colored and White Handkerchiefs, 10 Kegs Red Herrings, &c.

Meadows Street, 2d November 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

ON THURSDAY THE 17TH INSTANT,

THE MODERN

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of two families leaving India.

COMPRISING Large Dining Oval and Round Tables, Sofa; Card and Dressing Tables, Couches, Chairs. large and small Bedsteads and Bedding, Mirrors, Dressing Glasses, Washing Stands, Teapoys, Bookcases, Sideboards, Celerets, Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, Camp Chest of Drawers, Dinner and Breakfast sets of fine Earthenware, Glas bottomed Globe Lamps, Single and Double branch Wall Shades, Plated and Glassware Dispense Cupboards, Cooking utensils, Palenquin, &c.

Hodgson's Beer well up in bottle, Brandy, Madeira, &c.

Meadows Street, 2d Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

WELL finished Ivory Handled Knives and Forks in Sets containing 1 Dozen Table Knives and Forks, 1 Doz. Dessert Ditto, 1 pair Carvers, Cheese Knife and Steel per Set Rs. 50

Balanced Handled Ditto of the same Content " 60

Double Sets of Ivory Handled Knives without Forks. " 70

Ditto Balanced Do. " 80

Meadows Street, 2d Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

TWO of Lacy and Witton's Elegant double barrelled Fowling Pieces with Patent revolving lock that may be fired off as a flint and Steel Lock or on the Principle of Percussion, price each Rs. 600.

ALSO

TWO SINGLE BARRELLED DETONATING

FOWLING PIECES

BY PARKES,

PRICE, EACH RS. 240.

Meadows Street 2d Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

AN ENGLISH MADE MAHOGANY

BILLIARD TABLE

COMPLETE,

PRICE, Rs. 700,

AND A BLACKWOOD

BILLIARD TABLE

COMPLITE,

PRICE, Rs. 400.

Meadows Street, 2d Nov. 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

of 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 21 Nov. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY THE 21ST AND 22ND INSTANT.

THE

Household Furniture &c.

BELONGING TO

G. L. Prendargast Esq.

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE

At his Residence in Dady's Building

CONSISTING OF

MODERN Plate, Plated Ware Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes and Bookcases, Large Bedsteads with Bedding, Chandeliers, Wallshades, Lamps, Large Pier and Cheval Glasses, Pictures, Statues, Pedestals for ditto, Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood, a Table Clock by MacCabe, Persian and Cambay Carpets, Books, Wine, Beer, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock on first day's Sale, will be put up an Elegant Europe built Barouche Landau with a pair of Superior Grey Horses and Harness, complete, also a Europe built Curricle with a pair of High Cast Horses, and Harness complete.

N. B. The above will be exposed for view three days before the Sale.

Bombay, 2d November 1825.

SEMINARY

For Young Ladies

MISS EMMA CLARENCE who has for many years had the education of a Select number of young Ladies having been recommended by her Patrons, to receive a larger number of Pupils, has solicited Messrs. BAXTER and Co, to interest themselves on her behalf, to make known to their Friends her terms, and recommend her establishment to their support, they will therefore have much pleasure in communicating them to the Parents or Friends of any Children, whom they may be desirous to send to England. Miss C. being extremely well qualified for the undertaking she is engaged in, and the Situation she has selected viz. Hoolly Park, near Red Hill, Riegate, Surry; about twenty Miles distant from London on the Brighton Road, being one of the most eligible healthy and beautiful spots in England.

Bombay, 21st October 1825.

WINES FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

VERY Superior old Sherry imported in June 1824.

In Butts.....	at Rs.	800
In Hhd.....	"	400
In Cases of 6 Doz. each	"	22 Per Doz.
Madeira London Market, at per pipe.....	"	500
Ditto Cases of 6 Doz. each.....	"	20

Bombay, 2d Nov. 1825.

Passage to England

THE

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 670 TONS,

COMMANDED BY

Capt. J. K. Forbes,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

WILL Sail for London on or about the 15th November, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship has an experienced Surgeon, and excellent accommodations for Passengers, plans of which may be seen and particulars learnt on application to Capt. FORBES at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 2d Nov. 1825.

Passage to London.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

BRITANNIA,

500 TONS,

William Bourchier,

COMMANDER,

WILL positively sail on the 12th November, having all her Cargo engaged, this Ship is elegantly fitted for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins and particulars known on application to Mr. GEORGE WATSON, or Capt. BOURCHIER at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNRE and CO.

Bombay, 2d November 1825.

Freight and Passage,

TO LONDON.

THE FINE FAST SAILING TEAK SHIP

TRIUMPH,

600 TONS BURTHEN,

Thomas Green,

COMMANDER.

IS expected to arrive in all this month and will Sail for England in December: This Ship has very Superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins and particulars learnt on application to Mr. GEORGE WATSON at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 29th October, 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER,

IS Daily expected from China, and will positively sail for London the first week in December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 2d Nov. 1825.

For Passage,

TO LONDON,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE,

OF 800 TONS,

Capt. James Barber,

OF THE H. C. SERVICE,

WILL positively Sail on the 1st December and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Cambridge has very superior accommodation for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain BARBER, at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 2d Nov. 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Advertisement.

APPLICATION Having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAW NAHALCHUND MANORDASS late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to SHAW NULLOOBHOY RANSHORDASS and JUMNADASS RANSHORDASS. the Executors therein named.—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી·મુમખઇ·વાલો· મરનાર·ની
નદુ·શાહ·નાહાલચંદ·મનોરદાશ
નાં·છેલા·વીલનું· અખતીઆર·નું
મું·લેવાશાકું·ઈમરનારનાં· વકીલ
નાંમે· શાહ· નલુભાઇ· રંણછોડ
દાશ· તથા· જમનાંદાશ·રંમછોડ
દાશ·કિ·અંમે·જણાંવોકિ·શ્રી·મુમ
બઇની·નાંમદાર·શ્રપરીમ· કોરટ
માવ· જુડીકેટરમો· અરજ·કીધી
છેજે·કિ· વકીલાટ· નાંમું·અમોને·
આપે * કાંકિજે·કિ·મરનારે·પોતાં
નાં· છેલા·વીલમો·ક્મો· અંયે·જ
ણાંવોને· વકીલ કીધાછે·કિ·વાશ
તે·શરવે·લોકો·જે·કિ· મરનારનાં·
વાયશાતા·હોકિ· તેનાંવોને · જાકે
ર·થાકિ *

દખલીજ· કિ·તથા· જ·શી·મા
રગીન· કોરતનો·વકીલ*

તા· ૨ જી·નવેમખર· ૧૮૨૫

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 2D NOVEMBER, 1825. No. 1848.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D OCTOBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 317 of 1825.—Lieutenant Stephen Slight of the Corps of Engineers is appointed Executive Engineer of the Surat Division of the Army, and will join on the conclusion of the service in Cutch, Captain Waddington, Acting Executive Engineer to the Baroda Subsidiary Force is confirmed in that situation vice Slight.

No. 318 of 1825.—Alexander Eason is appointed an Assistant Apothecary on the Establishment, to be stationed at Porebunder vice Pascoal D'-Rozario deceased.—Date of appointment, 12th of October.

Alexander Eason is permitted to draw the pay and full batta of an Assistant Apothecary.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1825.

No. 319 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Geo. Davies to act as Deputy Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency until further orders.

No. 320 of 1825. Lieutenant W. F. Allen of the 24th Regiment of N. I. is temporarily appointed an extra Subaltern to the Battalion of Pioneers and will place himself under the orders of Captain Hart, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the Koomarlie Ghaut.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint the Revd. R. Y. Keays, A. M. to officiate as Chaplain of Surat, in the room of the Revd. H. Jeffreys, A. B. proceeding to England on furlough, and the Revd. G. C. Jackson, L. L. B. Chaplain of Kaira to visit Baroda occassionally for the performance of Divine Service at that station.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3rd October, 1825.

No. 3312. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Detachments of His Majesty's Troops, arrived from England on board the Hon'ble Company's Ships *Thomas Grenville* and the *Marquess of Wellington*, will, with the sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable, and marched into Fort William.

Upon the arrival of the Troops off or near Calcutta, the Officer Commanding will forward a Return to the Town Major.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th October, 1825.

No. 3313. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Mr. Hutchins to do duty as a Volunteer with His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

The following Regimental and Station Orders, by Lieutenant Colonel Cassidy, are Confirmed:

Regimental Orders, dated 15th August, 1825, appointing Serjeants Lee and Doyle, the former to act as Serjeant Major, and the latter as Quarter Master Serjeant, during its progress from Calcutta to Berhampore.

Regimental Orders, dated 23th September 1825, appointing Lieutenant Booth to act as Adjutant until further Orders. vice Brevet Captain Nunn, permitted to resign.

Station Orders, dated 19th September 1825, appointing Lieutenant Booth, of His Majesty's 31st Regiment, to act as Interpreter to the Corps during its progres from Berhampore to Calcutta.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to sanction the following Transfers, to have effect from the 25th Instant:

Private Michael Hennessy, from the 44th to the 87th Regiment.

Private James Patin, from the 87th to the 38th Regiment.

Drummer John Quinn, from the 44th to the 87th Regiment.

The Leaves of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief at Madras, to the undermentioned Officers respectively, are Confirmed:

13th Light Dragoons—Captain Heyman, for Six Months, to Calcutta, from the 14th September, on Medical Certificate.

13th Light Dragoons—Cornet Alexander, for Two Years, to Europe, from date of Embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

41st Regiment—Lieutenant Tathwell, for Two Years, to Europe, from date of Embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

The Leave of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, to Lieutenant Evans, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, for Six Months, from the 10th September last, to proceed to Bengal on urgent Private Affairs, is Confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, to Ensign Ogilvy, Royal Regiment, for Two Months from date of Embarkation, to proceed to Calcutta on most urgent Private Affairs, is Confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

11th Dragoons—Surgeon Sandham, from 18th September to 16th October, to proceed to Deyrab, in the Dhoon.

47th Regiment—Lieutenant Smith, A. D. C. from 1st October to 15th December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

89th Regiment—Lieutenant Currie, from 16th October to 14th November, in extension, to remain at Calcutta, preparatory to resigning the Service.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th October, 1825.

No. 3314. GENERAL ORDERS.

A Committee, composed of the undermentioned Officers, to assemble to-morrow Morning at Sunrise, for the purpose of surveying and reporting upon the Medical Comforts, Provisions, &c. put on board the Ship *Larkins*, which the Committee will see Sealed, &c. &c. and made over to the Officer in Command of the Detachments of Invalids about to proceed to Great Britain in her:

President.
Major Dennie,...13th Light Infantry.
Members.
Captain Jacob,. ...44th Foot.
Lieutenant Swayne, 44th Foot.
Surgeon Hamilton, 13th Foot.

The Reports and Certificates required by General Order of the 13th March 1822, No. 2548, are to be sent in to the Departments concerned, by the President, who will, on requisition to the Brigade Major to the King's Troops, be furnished with Printed Forms, and the several Orders of Government on the subject of Supplies. These Forms are not to interfere with any others required by the Commissariat.

The Brigade Major to the King's Troops will be pleased to warn the Officers for the Committee immediately.

The Detachments of His Majesty's Troops, arrived from England on board the Honorable Company's Chatered Ship *Childe Harold*, will, with the sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable, and marched into Fort William.

Upon the arrival of the Troops off or near Calcutta, the Officer Commanding will forward a Return thereof to the Town Major.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reason assigned:

87th Regiment—Lieutenant Hill, from 5th October until the Sailing of the Ship *Belle Alliance*, to remain at Calcutta, on most urgent Private Affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters Calcutta 6th October, 1825.

No. 3315. GENERAL ORDERS.

With the sanction of Government, the Detachments of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, the 14th and 59th Foot, arrived from England on board the Honorable Company's Ships *Thomas Grenville*, the *Marquess of Wellington*, and the Chartered Ship *Childe Harold*, are to be held in readiness to proceed by Water to Cawnpore under the Command of Captain Stevenson, of the 59th Regiment, as soon as Boats can be provided for their conveyance.

All Officers arrived from England in the above-named Ships, belonging to His Majesty's Regiments in the Upper Provinces, will immediately join and do duty with Captain Stevenson's Detachment, and will proceed with it in view to joining their respective Corps at Cawnpore and Meerut.

Captain Stevenson will be pleased to forward a Weekly State of his Detachment to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, agreeably to established Form, from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and that Officer will be held responsible for the regularity of the Men at the different Stations, Bazars, and Villages, conformably to the Rule laid

down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of General Orders of the 13th September 1819. No. 1794, a Copy of which he will receive from the Brigade Major to the King's Troops.

A Medical Officer will hereafter be directed to afford the requisite aid to the Troops.

Major General Dalzell, Commanding the Presidency Division, will be pleased to make the necessary requisition to the proper Department for Tonnage, and the Brigade Major to the King's Troops will forward to the Major General a Return of the Detachments, including any recovered or other Men who may be destined for the Upper Provinces.

Upon the arrival at Cawnpore of Captain Stevenson's Deteachment, Ensign Tidy, with such of the Men as may be destined for Meerut, are to proceed to that Station by Land, or by Water, as the General Officer Commanding at Cawnpore may see fit.

Major General Dalzell will be pleased to issue all subsequent orders relative to the Embarkation of Captain Stevenson's Detachment, as soon as the Boats shall be reported ready for its reception.

Major Dennie, 13th Light Infantry, will immediately receive Charge of the Detachments of the 44th, 47th and 87th Regiments, as well also the men belonging to the 13th Foot, upon their arrival, and he will transmit to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, a Weekly State thereof until further Orders

The Major will receive further instructions from the Adjutant General.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th October 1825.
No. 3316. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

54th Foot.

Ensign C. Tobin to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Considine deceased, ... 12th Sept. 1825.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief at Madras to Lieutenant Knox, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate, and to be Absent on that account for One Year, from the date of Embarkation, is Confirmed.

Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell's Order of the 31st August last, approving of the Appointment by Major Ramsay, of Brevet-Captain Atherton to act as Quarter-Master from the 11th August, during the Absence of Quarter-Master Bailes, on Medical Certificate, is Confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted to Surgeon Sandham, of His Majesty's 11th Dragoons, in General Order of the 4th Instant, No. 3313, is Cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reason assigned:

Royal Regiment—Ensign Butt, from 5th November to 5th December, in extension, on most urgent Private Affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th Oct. 1825.
No. 3317. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

2d Foot.

C. T. MacMahon, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Torrens deceased, 10th September, 1825.

46th Foot.

Ensign Sutherland being promoted by His Majesty in the 77th Regiment, Ensign N. R. Brown, will succeed to the Lieutenancy, vacant by the death of Lieutenant Madigan, 5th August, 1825.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th October, 1825.
No. 3318. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

1st Foot.

Lieutenant John Nelson Ingram to be Captain, 7th April, 1825.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Edward K. Strathern Butler, 7th April, 1825.

Lieutenant John Sampson, from Half-pay 21st Foot, vice Ingram, 8th April, 1825.

To be Ensigns.

Thomas Wood, Gentleman, from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, 8th April, 1825

Alexander McKenzie Gentleman, vice Butler, 9th April, 1825.

2d Foot.

Lieutenant William Fowden Hindle, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Berens who exchanges, 14th April, 1825.

6th Foot.

Captain Edwin Irwin, from Half-pay 87th Foot, to be Captain, vice Ralph Meredith who exchanges, 7th April, 1825.

To be Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. William Pottinger, from the Royal Artillery, 9th April 1825.

To be Ensign.

Ensign Edward Kirwan, from half-pay 88th Foot, vice John Atholl Bannatyne Murray McGregor who exchanges, 17th April 1825.

13th Foot.

Captain John Lintott, from Half-pay 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice Kelly appointed to Rifle Brigade, 9th April, 1825.

14th Foot.

Ensign Thomas White to be Lieut. vice Liston deceased, 25th August. 1824.

Thomas Holmes Tidy, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice White, 14th April, 1825.

31st Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Boardman, from half-pay 6th West India Regiment, vice Harding appointed to the 19th Foot, 8th April, 1825.

Lieutenant Thomas Bulkley, from half-pay 7th Foot, vice Ranie appointed to the 95th Foot, 8th April 1825.

Lieutenant Charles Dormer, from half-pay York Chasseurs, vice Gennyss appointed to the 8th Foot, 8th April. 1825.

To be Ensign.

Ensign William Marsden Watenhall, from 91st Foot, vice Tait promoted in 10th Foot, 8th April, 1825.

38th Foot.

Lieutenant Francis Bereard, from Half-pay 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cogelan appointed to the 61st Foot, 9th April, 1825.

George Green, Gentleman, from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwhich, to be Ensign, vice Campbell appointed to the 72d Foot, 7th April, 1825.

45th Foot.

Lieutenant Lambert Cowell, from the Half-pay of the 9th Regiment to be Lieutenant, vice Goodiff appointed to the 66th Regiment, 8th April, 1825.

To be Ensigns.

Robert Lewis, Gentleman, from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwhich, 7th April, 1825.

George Christopher Barnewall, Gentleman vice Powell whose appointment is not to take place, 8th April, 1825.

46th Foot.

Lieutenant James Taylor from Half-pay, 99th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Gordon Davidson who exchanges, 14th April, 1825.

47th Foot.

Lieutenant Bryan O'Donnel Bennett, from Half-pay 101st Foot, to be Lieut. vice William Ashe who exchanges, 14th April, 1825.

Donald Campbell, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Morphy promoted in the 60th Regiment, 11th April, 1825.

48th Foot.

Anthony Donnellan, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Smith promoted in the 39th Regiment, 9th April, 1825.

54th Foot.

Captain Arthur Frederick Barbauld, from the Half-pay of the 18th Regiment, to be Captain, vice Campbell appointed to the 99th Regiment, 8th April, 1825.

Ensign Henry William Harris to be Lieut. without purchase, 8th April, 1825.

Henry Carleton Bordes Serjeant, Gentleman, to be Ensign vice Harris, 8th April, 1825.

Hospital Assistant Peter Steward to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Tinnan deceased, 14th April, 1825.

59th Foot.

William Jessee, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Jones promoted in the 58th Regiment, 9th April, 1825.

88th Foot.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Frederick Meade, 7th April, 1825.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Houstoun of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service, and Lieutenant Governor of the Seminary at Addiscombe, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army whilst holding that appointment under the Court of Directors, 7th April, 1825.

MEMORANDA.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 30th Foot bearing on its Colours and Appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words.

"Badajoz" and
"Salamanca,"

in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 2d Battalion of the Regiment, at the Siege of Badajoz, in April 1812; and at the Battle of Salamanca, on 22d July, 1812.

MEMORANDA.

The following Appointment, as stated in the Gazette of the 25th January last, has not taken place:

48th Foot.

Ensign Richard Gardiner, from the 37th Foot to be Lieutenant without purchase.

The Army Rank of Captain Richard Hart, of the 6th Foot, has been antedated to 1st March, 1825, that being the date of the original nomination to a Company by the Commander of the Forces in India, but he is not to be allowed to receive any back pay.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

EXTRAORDINARY MATCH AGAINST TIME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR,

I imagine, that not any of your readers have ever heard of so singular a match, as the one performed a few days since at the station where I am residing.

A gentleman bet a dozen of Claret, that he would read a certain number of words in a given time, and with great exertion succeeded; when a *maiden* lady treated the feat with contempt, and said she would talk double the number in the same period.

We all knew her great ability, and that few, even of her own sex, could boast equal speed

and bottom,—as a jockey would say—and therefore, every one was more inclined to back her than take the bet, till it was proposed that each word should be to the purpose, and for every digression she should turn round, as usual on breaking pace in a troting match, when two to one was taken—The umpires made dots, and thus, with great difficulty, kept account, and strange to say, though the lady took ninety four twirls on her centre during forty minutes, in consequence of digressions, the wager was won with apparent ease.

The winner then offered ten to one that a week after, she should talk a horse to death. the animal to walk a mile for every 3000 words, but no one was hardy enough to take the offer,

Your's

GIVE AND TAKE.

P. S.—I proposed a *maiden* Plate to be talked for annually, but the married ladies took great offence, and one of them, who has the reputation of showing high metal, said she would handy-cap with any of them.

To the Editor of the Gazette,

BOMBAY.

MR. EDITOR,

Having lately seen some invidious comparisons of society in India by an English Reviewer I have amused myself as follows.

That an estimate af our Society may be formed, free from passion and prejudice, let us reckan shortly the elements of which it is composed, and the opportunities we enjoy for forming and developing character, and hence will our friends at home he enabled to judge whether those on whom their memories so pleasurably dwell be really the degenerated Sons and Daughters whom they ought no longer to cherish.

Is there a colony on the globe where divinity, law and physic are more respectably represented in the several professors, and where the light of intelligence and principles of solid worth are more conspicuous; in whom liberality so agreeably blends with knowledge, and the amenities of life so sweetly with the severity of professional vocations?—Is there one where the military profession better upholds itself as a School of suavity and politeness, and where the Graces are but the handmainds to the Muses?

Is a Literary Society, and a Library worthy of the Ptolemies, no proof of the kind of pleasures which consecrate and solace our hours of retirement, which, though wooed in the shade, reflect at our boards of hospitatily and other social meetings the intellectual lustre, that here as elsewhere, from the Isle of Sky to the Island of Colabah, belongs to such pursuits? As the literary taste, which we so greatly boast, is but a twin sister of others equally elegant, I hope, most sincerely, that a taste for the fine arts is also one of peculiar distinction amongst us. They cannot be severed, else are we indeed the most degenerate of all uncouth Islanders.

Than our Merchants and Civilians what society of the same extent in a greater degree unites the enlightened spirit of enterprise and the talents that elevate to superiority among mankind, as well in the private walks of life as on the public theatre of affairs?

How many Institutions hourly proclaim the benign charities that "twice bless" their supporters! Interesting as it is to every heart to contemplate the good they are diffusing, how much is added to the interest in the amiable cares and unwearied assiduities of our fair countrywomen to promote their most important ends.

This is a brief summary of ourselves, out of which it would be no very hard matter to make a goodly sized Book, with a few scraps of modern garnishing to add to its daintiness--Should it ever meet the eye of the Reviewer in England if he has ever had a wing of a Duck from any of us, musing a few minutes on our present condition may perhaps assist its digestion and dissipate his blue devils.

X.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta. 90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs.per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 2D NOVEMBER, 1825.

But little has transpired since our last, either in the way of narrative or speculation. No arrivals from Europe; and although, "wars and rumours of wars" surround us, we have only heard of the Scindians being terrified, that the Bhurtporians are not, and the Burman chiefs quarelling with each other.

The Bengal Hurkaru ventures to prognosticate, a renewal of hostilities to the eastward, and ably combats opinions, which have at various periods been advanced in favour of defensive warfare.

That it is sometimes expedient, must be readily admitted, but those who follow the system as a general principle of national security, will shortly, not have any thing to defend.

The spirit of a nation and an army, are alike supported by activity, and men whose minds are prepared for war in consequence of one insult, lose half their energy when compelled to await a repetition, the country forfeits respect, and with it independence.

The method of conducting business in Committees of the Commons, has long been a subject of serious complaint, yet from a veneration of antiquity, or indifference towards an evil, which, as its effects were principally confined to the interests of private individuals, was considered of little importance to the state, all attempts at correction were either resisted or rendered ineffectual from neglect.

The consequent loss of several bills lately, which though nominally private, were of considerable public importance, has at length induced the appointment of a special committee, for the purpose of instituting an inquiry.

What may be the result of this inquiry, it is by no means easy to conjecture, for when men are appointed to correct errors in a system, which has been vitiated by their own inattention, it is scarcely to be expected their assiduity will be very considerable, to burthen themselves with additional trouble in future.

The great evil complained of, is, that in consequence of attendance not being enforced, bills, however well investigated by the industrious few, are frequently mutilated or condemned by an overwhelming majority of members, who have never taken the trouble to examine their merits, or restrained by personal feelings from exerting their own judgment, with impartiality and candour.

It has been said, that professional men would be greatly injured by compulsory attendance, but if the execution of the laws admits of no such excuse, why is it allowed in the making of them? It will scarcely be urged that legislation is of less importance than the duties of a jury.

Our brother of the Courier has very justly noticed, the great neglect of those regulations for driving, which in Bombay are most particularly requisite, from the great number of vehicles which are constantly moving in all directions.

An evil so generally experienced, might be considerably reduced, if not entirely corrected, by proprietors of carriages ordering their drivers to keep on the left hand side of of the road. Such a trifling admonition, would not only ensure mutual convenience, and greater facility in travelling, but security from accidents.

In England, persons are, very properly, held responsible for all damage caused by their neglect of these regulations.

While reminding our Bombay readers of the ease with which one nuisance may be obviated, our olfactory nerves are suffering under another, for which a remedy perhaps is not so readily to be discovered, or at least, not so much within the power of the community' we allude to the disgusting and noxious odour of putrid fish, which at this season pervades the whole of our island.

We may, perhaps, be noticing a pest, for which there is no cure; but it's much to be regretted, that the air which is to support the life and health of so crouded a population, should be impregnated with an effluvia calculated to generate disease, and destroy one of the greatest pleasures which this season of the year affords, in refreshing breezes from the northward.

How far necessity compels the preparation of fish, for *piscivorous* appetites, or the purposes of husbandry, at the windward end of the island, we are not able to decide, but it is certainly deserving an inquiry, whether such advantages can only be obtained by poisoning the atmosphere, where the baneful effects of a tropical climate are quite sufficent to enervate the European constitution.

Fish, if buried with lime in trenches, a month or two before being spread over the ground, not only becomes a much better manure, but is deprived of the offensive smell.

We feel much pleasure in giving additional circulation to the following information, and intend publishing the papers to which it alludes when they come into our possessions.

"We have received from an active and patriotic Armenian Gentleman some papers, containing a correspondence and proposals for the establishment of an Armenian College in London.---These papers from their length we cannot immediately publish, but hope in the course of two or three days, to give them in three portions to

the public.---We shall take that opportunity of recommending the plan to the patronage and support of the Armenian nation in India, and to all individuals anxious, for the propagation of sound Christian Instruction in Asia.---We hope that our brother Journalists will draw the public attention to this patriotic and benevolent scheme."

Bengal Hurkaru.

ARRIVALS.---Major L. Russell, 1st Bat. Artillery
Major T. B. Spry, 41st Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. T. Briggs, 24th Regt.
Asst. Surg. H. Gibb, Surat Garrison.
Capt. J. G. Richards, 11th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon A. J. Montefiore, 1st B. E. Regt.
Ensign Gordon, 19th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Adjt. Packinson, 22d, Regt.
Lieut. W. E. Mills, 19th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. J. Pringle, 22d Regt.
DEPARTURES.---Lieut. G. Money, 3d Lt. Cy.
Vet. Surgeon. T. Timen, 4th Lt. Drs.
Ensign T. T. Forster, 15th, Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. A. Tawse Civil Service.
Lieut. G. Thornton, 19th Regt.

NOUTICLE CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 30th, Ship Cauder Bux, Hajee Mahomed, syrang, from Surat 21st. Oct.

DEPARTURES.—October 25th, Portuguese Grab Ship Asia Felix, Captain L. M. Fernand, Commader, to Demaun.

28th, Ship Simpson, (Free Trader,) Henry Simpson, Commader to Tellicherry and London.

30th, Persian Ship Nasserath Shaw, Hajee Ebrahim, Nacqudah, to Bengal.

Passengers per Simpson.—Miss Pancutt.

Do. per Asia Felix.—Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Andrews.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.---James Sibbald, for London.
Lady Kennaway, for ditto.
Cambridge for ditto.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Constance, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---Oct. 6th, Ship Elizabeth, J. Stephens, from China.

Do. Hydroos. M. J. D. Reys, from Rangoon 27th September.

Do. Futtal Mono Nacoda, from Muscat.

Do. Malabar, A. Skitter, from Singapore 28th August and Penang 11th September.

Do. Sultan, T. Mitchell, from Madras 26th September.

7th, Ship, Mediterranean, R. H. Gibson, from Muscat 26th August, Ceylon, and Madras 27th September.

Do. Turkish Ship Atiet Rohoman, Hussen. from Judda.

Arab Ship Futtal Main, Syed Mahomed, from Muscat 29th August.

9th, Arab Brig Briliant. Abdool Khawdur, from Coringa 18th September.

Oct. 11th, Ship Nerbudda, G. Wallace, commander, from Cheduba 29th September.

Do. Ship Cabrass, Nacoda, from Muscat 14th September.

Passengers per Nerbudda.---Captain Anderson, 16th Madras N. I.; Lieut. Cooper, 3d extra Regiment in charge of Invalids; Lieut. Collins, 40th Bengal N. I.; and 110 Invalids.

Sailed the East Indian, Roy, commander, from Cheduba, for Rangoon, on the 28th ultimo, with the Madras Detachment of Troops.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 6th Bengal Merchant, R. Garrick, for Rangoon.

Do. Carron, W. Speirs, for ditto.

Do. Zenobia, D. Wilson for ditto.

Do. Sandana, T. G. Reed, for Arracan.

Ship Eliza, D. Oliver, for Bombay.

12th Ship Edward Strettell, R. Crow, commander, for Arracan.

Do. Ship Frances Charlotte, J. Canning, commander, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 11th. Brig Minerva, Captain J. Moris, from Calcutta 18th September.

Do. Brig Maria, Captain D. Thomas, from London 14th, Madeira 6th June, and Port Louis 19th September.

13th H. M. Schooner Champion, Captain —— from England 15th May, and last from Cape of Good Hope.

16th Ship Kingston, Bowen, from London 13th June.

DEPARTURES.—October 13th. Brig Jessey, Captain F. Mouat, to the Northern Ports.

Do. Brig Belle Alliance, Captain J. Frugueyt, for Colombo.

14th, Ship Ahmed Bux, R. De Souza, for Jaffnapatam.

16th H. C. C. Ship Malcolm, Jas. Eyles, for London.

Do. Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Golconda, G. Young, for do.

Do. H. M. Ship Champion, do.

18th Brig Maria, Thomson, for Calcutta.

19th Brig Louisa, F. Halse, for Cuddalore and West Coast.

Do. Ship Sir Thomas Munro, E. R. Arthur, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Hibernia, R. Gellies, for do.

Do. Ship Aurora, P. Earl for do.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Baroda, on Saturday the 22d of Oct. the Lady of Captain W. K. Lester, Commissary Stores B. S. F. of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---At Calcutta, on the 1st October, Mr. Henry Joseph Praigo, to Miss Janet Yates.

At Calcutta, on the 6th October, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. G. Pearson, to Miss Elizabeth Nicolls, of the European Female Orphan Asylum.

At Calcutta, on the 8th October, at St. John's Cathedral. by the Reverend Mr. Eales, William Limane, Esq. to Janette Ann, eldest Daughter of the late John Gilmore Esq.

BIRTHS.---At Chowringhee, on Sunday, the 2d October, the Lady of Christopher Mowerson Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Calcutta, on the 4th October, Mrs. J. T. Bagley, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday evening, the 4th October, the Wife of Mr. J. P. Parker, of the Firm of Andrew and Co. of a Son.

At Cossipore, on Thursday, the 6th October, the Lady of Captain C. H. Campbell, Agent for Gun Carriages, of a Son.

At Ballygunge, on the 7th October, the Lady of Captain Charles Cowles, H. C. S. of a Daughter.

At Dum-Dum on the morning of the 7th October, Mrs. Henry William Biddy, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 8th October, Mrs. Robert Jacob, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Saturday morning, the 8th October, Mrs. Anne Jane Jacob, Wife of Mr. Robert Jacob, of a daughter.

On the 10th October, Mrs James Robertson, of a daughter.

On the 11th October, Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a daughter.

DEATHS.---At Calcutta, on the 4th October, Mrs. Andrew D'Rozario, aged 70 years.

At Calcutta, on the 5th October, Captain Patrick Dudgeon, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding Sylhet Local Battalion, aged 36 years.

At Diamond Harbour, on the 5th October, Edward Nairne Briggs, Esq. 3d Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Minerva, aged 21 years.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 6th October, the infant Daughter of Mr. Peter Williams.

At the Church Mission Premises, Calcutta, on Sunday last, the 9th October, at the house of the Reverend T. Reichardt, G. Albrecht, Esq. of the Serampore College, aged 27 years.

On Monday, the 10th October, at the house of Captain Probyn, Mr. Philip Drayer, Midshipman of the Honorable Company's ship *Minerva*, aged 19 years.

On the 11th October, Mrs. Lucy Bagshaw, lady of John Bagshaw, Esq. aged 26 years.

On the 11th October, Mr. Daniel Moran, aged 37 years.

On the 12th October, Mr. George Hayes, House and Coach-Builder, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.---At Tranquebar, on the 28th September Lieutenant W. P. Burton, 27th N. I. to Miss M. H. Lutter, Daughter of the late Major Lutter, of His Danish Majesty's Service.

On Friday, the 30th Sept. at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, by the Reverend Mr. Lewis, Mr. Wm. Salter, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Buttery.

At Quilon, on the 10th Instant, at the House of Colonel Daly, by the Reverend C. Jeafferson, A. M. Captain L. Wentworth Watson, 17th Regiment, to Mrs. Eliza Macleod.

BIRTHS.] At Madura, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Searle, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.] At Tanjore, on the morning of the 9th Instant, at the House of Captain Twemlow, Arthur Richard, the only son of A. B. Perrin, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Trichinopoly, aged 2 years and 5 months.

At New Town, Cuddalore, on Monday the 17th Instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Daniel De Vaz, who was employed for many years in the Office of the Principal Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot, deeply and sincerely regretted by his disconsolate family and a numerous circle of relations and friends.

EUROPE.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

The Earl of Lauderdale, in the absence of Lord Dacre, postponed the second reading of the equitable loan bill until after the holydays. After some conversation as to the day which would be most convenient, Friday, the 27th, was fixed, for which day the house was summoned, and the Judges ordered to attend.

On the motion of the noble earl, an account was ordered to be presented of the original subscribers to the Equitable Loan Company, stating the amount of the subscription of each individual. He called for this account, because, from the copy of the contract which had been laid on the table, and which purported to be signed by all the members of the company, it appeared that there were only 5,000 shares, whereas the original number was 40,000.

Petitions were presented against the equitable loan bill, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, from Worcester; by the Earl of Lauderdale, from Whitecross-street prison (a petition, purporting to be from the same prison, the noble earl said, had been presented in favour of the bill; but upon examining that petition, it was found that very few of the names attached to it were found in the prison); from Leicester, from New Sarum, from Wolverhampton, from Dartford, Kent, from St. Pancras, from St. Luke's, Chelsea, and from the pawnbrokers of Leeds, who prayed that the exist-

ing laws against joint stock companies should be put in force.

Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Campbell, and others, brought up the stealing in mines bill, the Glasgow market bill, and a great number of private bills, from the Commons.

The Earl of Lauderdale presented a petition from several parishes in Berkshire against any alteration in the corn laws.

Papers were presented at the bar from the Privy Council office, relative to quarantine, including an account of the cottons imported from Alexandria during the last year. Also returns from the customs pursuant to orders of the house.—Adjourned.

House of Commons, Wednesday, May 18.

Welsh Iron and Coal Company.

Mr. Littleton wished to address a few words to the Speaker with respect to the practice of the house in private committees. He had to complain that the day fixed for proceeding on the Welsh iron and coal company's bill had been postponed for more than a month, to the great inconvenience of the parties who had been prepared at great expense to oppose the bill. It was now again postponed, and both these postponements had been without any notice. He therefore moved that the order for that committee be discharged.

Lord Milton seconded the motion.

The Speaker adverted to the hardship which such conduct as that of the persons concerned in this bill threw upon the parties. It was unjust to them, unsatisfactory to the public, and derogatory to the dignity of the house. He thought it was necessary for the house strongly to mark their sense of this neglect, and to rescind the order.

Sir J. Wrottesley thanked the Speaker for the expression of his opinion on this subject. He stated that not one of the members connected with the mining districts had been appointed on this committee. The expense to which parties were put by such practices called for some remedy, and he thought persons soliciting a private bill ought to enter into a recognizance for payment of the expenses, if it should appear they had no reasonable grounds for their project. He hoped the public would take warning by the fate of this Welsh Iron and Coal Company, and not again be the dupes of similar schemes.

Mr. Jones thought it was necessary for the house to provide against the inconveniences which parties sustained in consequence of such misconduct.

Mr. M. A. Taylor pressed upon the house the necessity of providing some regulations which should subject the parties to costs who came to the house with bills which they had no reasonable prospect of carrying.

Mr. S. Wortley said he had never, in the whole course of his experience, known a case of more gross and wanton neglect than that now before the house. The parties interested in opposing the bill had received not the slightest notice of the postponement. He concurred in the necessity of preventing such practices for the future.

Mr. Hume suggested that the best remedy for such abuses would be by throwing open committees, and subjecting them to the animadversions which they would receive through the medium of the public press if their proceedings were reported, and the parties concerned in them known.

The question was then put and the order for the meeting of the committee discharged.

The Glasgow statute labour bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Downie presented a petition from Dundee, against the Dundee improvement bill.

Mr. Whitbread presented a petition from the parish of All Saints, Poplar, in favour of the colliers' docks bill.

Mr. S. Rice presented a petition from Monaghan in favour of the Irish manufactories bill.

Sir N. Colthurst presented a petition from Cork, against the Liverpool harbour bill.

Sir W. Guise presented a petition from proprietors of fisheries on the river Severn, against the salmon fisheries bill.

Mr. Downie presented a petition from the merchants of Stirling, on the subject of the warehoused corn bill.

Mr. S. Rice brought up the report of the committee on the local taxation of the city of Dublin. He hoped the subject would be taken up in the next session.

Mr. J. P. Grant said a few words, after which the report was ordered to be printed.

Sir R. Fergusson presented a petition from the linen-manufacturers of the county of Fife, against the salmon-fisheries bill.

Mr. Sykes gave notice, that he would on the 31st instant move for the reduction of the taxes on soap and candles.

Cape of Good Hope.

Sir N. Colthurst asked whether the commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope had made any report on the case of Mr. William Parker.

Mr. W. Horton replied that none had yet been received.

Mr. Brougham begged to ask whether the commissioners had made any report at all.

Mr. W. Horton added, that he might almost reply in the negative.

Mr. Brougham said this was a very droll answer to a very plain question. Nothing could surely be easier than to say "ay" or "no," If the hundredth part of what he had heard respecting Lord Charles Somerset should be confirmed by the report of the committee, it would be absolutely necessary to make a serious inquiry into the matter.

Mr. W. Horton admitted that letters had been received, but no report.

Mr. Brougham asked the length of those letters; because if the were of 500, or even 100 pages, he and others might be disposed to call them a report.

Mr. Hume presented two petitions from the saddlers and curriers of Dublin, against the re-enactment of the combination laws.

The same hon. member presented a petition from Thomas Rily Perry, a prisoner in Newgate, praying that the house would interfere to procure his release. The hon. member stated that the prisoner was convicted of publishing a blasphemous work, for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years. He (Mr. Hume) deprecated the punishment of individuals for the promulgation of their opinions on the subject of religion.

Mr. Denman presented a petition from certain journeymen boot and shoemekers of the city of Westminster, against the revival of the combination laws.

Mr. S. Rice presented a petition from certain persons residing in Strabane, in Ireland, against any alteration of the butter laws.

Roman Catholics.

Mr. Brougham rose to present a petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the parish of Aghadoe, praying that they might not be called upon to build a church for the Rv. Mr. Greirson, a Protestant clergyman. The hon. and learned gentleman said he thought the petitioners' proposition was a very reasonable one, seeing that the proportion which Roman Catholics bore to Protestants in the parish of Aghadoe was as 300 to one. He took that opportunity of expressing his deep regret that in the interval between the rising of that house last night and its meeting that day, an event had occurred which would be the source of bitter disappointment in Ireland. (Hear.) All that now could be hoped for was, that Parliament would, before its dissolution, pass some measure which would have the effect of palliating the evil. Let it not be supposed that the question of Catholic emancipation would be set at rest by the event to which he alluded. The question never could be set at rest whilst Ireland was Ireland, until the House of Lords should concur with this house in doing a great act of justice. The measure of Catholic emancipation came recommended to Parliament by the aspirations of six millions of persons, whose loyalty was proportionate to their numerical amount; but who could answer for the continuance of their loyalty, if they were denied the justice to which they were entitled? It came to them recommended not only by the aspirations of these six millions of people, but by every high name and authority that graced the annals of this country and Ireland—by Windham, Pitt, Romilly, Whitbread, Burke, Grattan, and by a name which was greater than all these—by the illustrious Fox. (Cheers.) These were the fathers of the measure—it was they who had nursed it. (Hear.) But this was not all. The wisest men of the present generation had proved themselves the consistent friends of the measure. It was supported by great lawyers; and when he said lawyers, he did not mean lawyers on his side of the house, but on the opposite;—lawyers, great not only in their own estimation, but great in the estimation of a higher authority---he means the Lord High Chancellor of England; for if they were great lawyers in his estimation, how pusillanimous a course did he pursue, when, for the sake of keeping his own paltry place, he permitted his colleagues to retain those lawyers in the highest legal offices in the state under the Prince which he served. (Hear.) He was, therefore, justified in saying that the Attorney-General for Ireland was a great lawyer. (Hear, hear.) He was an eloquent one, as the house knew and felt; he was an eloquent and able lawyer, as the Lord Chancellor knew and felt---for that noble and learned lord was either the meanest of men, or he, as Lord Chancellor, knew and thought that Mr. Plunkett was a great man. (Hear.) These, then, were the authorities by which the great question was supported. He prayed to God that measures would yet be taken, ere it was too late, to remedy the evils which otherwise must result from the vote to which the other house of Parliament had recently come. (Hear.)

Sir T. Lethbridge expressed his astonishment that the hon. and learned member should have alluded to the proceedings of the other house of Parliament in so irregular a manner. He could not believe that any of the danger which the hon. and learned gent. anticipated would result from the proceedings of the other house of Parliament. The people of Ireland were loyal, and he hoped and believed that though they must be disappointed by the rejection of the Catholic bill, they would still preserve their loyalty. (Hear.) He strongly suspected that the hon. and learned member's speech had been got up for the occasion ("hear," and a laugh), and that the petition had been in his possession for some time. He was surprised that the hon. and learned gent., whose abilities he always admired, should have had the bad taste to arraign the decision of the other house of Parliament. If the decision had been the contrary of what it was, and any person on his (Sir T. Lethbridge's) side of the house had ventured to condemn it, what would not the hon. and learned gent. have said?

Mr. S. Rice begged leave to observe, in answer to what had fallen from the hon. baronet, that he had himself that day given the petition to the hon. and learned gentleman to present. The opinion which the hon. baronet entertained of the loyalty of the people of Ireland ought to induce him to grant them the boon which they prayed for. (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet had stated that it was irregular to the proceedings of the other house. He did not believe that the hon. baronet was right in that opinion; but if he should bestow his censure in another quarter; for in the House of Lords the most personal allusions had been made on the supporters of the bill in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member then proceeded to say, that he viewed the vote to which the other house had come with the greatest regret. So utterly did he despair of enjoying peace or comfort in Ireland after that vote, that if he could, consistently with duty, separate himself

from that country, he would quit it for ever, though by so doing he should dissolve some of his dearest connexions.

Sir R. H. Inglis rose to correct a mistake into which he had inadvertenly fallen on a former evening. In his speech on the third reading of the Catholic relief bill, he stated that the Protestants at Rome were not allowed any public place of worship. That statement was perfectly consistent with his own personal experience, but he had since been informed by an hon. friend, that during the last year permission had been given to the Protestants in Rome to attend their worship in a chapel. The hon. member then proceeded, in a low tone of voice, to disapprove of the manner in which the hon. member for Winchelsea had alluded to a noble and learned lord in the other house, and expressed an opinion (as we understood), that the hon. and learned member's language required explanation.

Mr. Brougham said that he had no explanation to offer.

Sir R. H. Inglis condemned the systematic attacks which the hon. and learned gentleman was continually making on that noble and learned lord, who was not present to defend himself. The hon. member ought to confine his attacks to those who were present. He put it to the hon. and learned member, whether it was consistent with good taste or right feeling to continue his attacks on the noble and learned lord.

Mr. Brougham observed, that if it was irregular in him to allude to what had been done in another house of Parliament, it was also irregular in other persons, however exalted their station—and, on account of their exaltation, they should be the patrons of regularity---to allude to what was done in this house. He must say that the House of Commons had lately been treated, not individually, but in a mass, with a degree of cavalierness which he thought affected their privileges. He remembered that on one occasion a great deal of complaint was made about the draught of a bill which was sent up to the other house of Parliament. It happened, however, that he was enabled at the time to produce from his pocket the very parts of the bill which were objected to, written in the hand-writing of the noble lord who made the objection. He begged leave to deny the doctrine of the hon. baronet (Sir R. H. Inglis) as to the impropriety of alluding to persons not present. He would, on all occasions when he thought fit, state what he thought of the ministers of the Crown---of the Crown itself he dared not---and of the House of Lords. The hon. baronet blamed him for speaking of persons behind their backs. Now this could not apply to the House of Lords. Amongst the sins of omission which he should hereafter have to answer for, he never could charge himself with having failed to express to the House of Lords themselves the full, entire, and frank feeling of his mind towards that assembly. (A laugh.) He had frequently told their lordships that he felt for them a regard, which no act of theirs could diminish. (A laugh.) He had spoken his honest opinion on that subject, and their lordships had never shown any disposition to complain for so doing---probably, because they thought that he was in the right. (A laugh.) He might safely declare, that he had never said so much of their lordships in that house as he said of them to their faces. (Laughter.) The hon. baronet had accused him of having, on this occasion, attacked a noble and learned individual in his absence. He (Mr. Brougham) would not state whether he had attacked the noble and learned lord or not. But, supposing he had attacked him, the only reason why he did so in his absence was, that he had not a seat in that house. He attacked him as a minister of the Crown—as Lord Chancellor. Why, he was paid 20,000l. a year, with great patronage to boot, for being attacked. (Hear, and a laugh.) But now only let the house see the scrape into which the hon. bart. had got himself. According to his doctrine, he could not attack the Earl of Liverpool, or any other absent member of the Administration. He put it to the hon. bart. whether any member had ever committed a greater blunder than he had on this accasion—whether any member had ever been so particularly unfortunate. (A laugh.) The hon. bart. seemed to think that his proceeding was not according to good taste; but at any rate it was according to the good law of Parliament. The Lord Chancellor could not come into that house, and he (Mr. Brougham) could not get into the House of Lords. If he were not to attack him because he was absent, he would be absent from the discharge of his duty. (Hear.)

Mr. Peel said he was not present when the hon. and learned gent. made his first speech, but he was given to understand that there was something in its tone at variance with the good humour which pervaded the observations which he had just addressed to the house. He could hardly say that he was sorry he had been absent, for nothing could be more contrary to his wish than to be provoked into any expression likely to add to the disappointment which must be felt by the body of persons of whom the petitioners formed a part. If he had heard a colleague to whom he was bound by ties of personal esteem and official connexion improperly attacked, he should have felt it his duty to defend him as far as he was able. In the present case, as he had not heard the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman, it was impossible for him to enter into any vindication of the noble individual to whom he alluded. This was the only apology he could make for the non-performance of that which, under any other circumstances, he should consider as a duty.

Mr. Brougham believed that the tone of what he had just said had not been materially different from that which he was accustomed to hold upon the same subject. Certainly, however,—exasperation might not be a proper word; but—certainly he had spoken under feelings of disappointment.

Sir George Shiffner begged to record his high respect for the character, both public and private, of the noble person who had been alluded to.

Mr. Brougham postponed his motion (fixed for this day) for better securing the independence of the judges. The hon. gentleman wished so to manage the question that it might come on upon the same night with the measure for increasing the judges' salaries. By that arrangement, one evening's discussion would be sufficient for both subjects.

London Tithe Bill.

Mr. Denman, in adverting to the fate of this bill on the preceding evening, declared that the opinion which he had given as to the rights concerned remained unchanged.

Parliamentary Papers.

Mr. Hume, on the motion that a report on the state of certain charities should be printed, complained of the delay which constantly occurred in getting papers of importance upon the table. The fact, he believed, was, that the parliamentary printing was more than any single individual could properly undertake, and he hoped that before next session some plan would be arranged for dividing it.

Mr. Herries said, that the printing during the present session had been heavier than was ever known before: and that fact might have occasioned some of the delay of which the hon. member complained.

Dawson presented a petition from the merchants of Londonderry, in favour of the bill for establishing manufactories in Ireland.

Government of Ceylon.

Mr. Hume moved that there should be laid upon the table of the house a copy of the regulation of the government of Ceylon, dated the 12th of January 1824, and purporting to be for removing all doubts respecting the right of the Governor of the island to arrest and detain in custody any person or persons within the same; also a copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Colombo, dated the 12th of January, 1824, in the case of "the King v. John Daniel Rosier;" and further, copies of all correspondence which had passed between the Government of Ceylon and the Colonial Office, on the subject of the same transaction. The ground of the hon. gentleman's motion was, that the person named Rosier had been illegally and oppressively arrested at Colombo, and, moreover, that the judgment of the Supreme Court upon that arrest wholly nullified the effect of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in Ceylon. Mr. Rosier had been seized on board the ship *Madras*, which touched at Colombo on her way from Calcutta to England, and detained in custody, he (Mr. Hume) said, contrary to law, until the vessel departed, leaving him a prisoner.

Mr. W. Horton said, that Rosier was a deserter from the East India Company's service, and he believed that the Governor of Ceylon, Sir A. Campbell, had power to detain him. He had not the smallest objection to the production of all papers upon the subject.

After a few words from Mr. Trant and Mr. Hume, the papers were ordered to be laid upon the table.

The church rates of Ireland bill was read a second time.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

The Times,—*May* 19.

Private Correspondence.

Paris, May 26.

The French *Carcan* is a kind of pillory: the culprit is attached by the means of small iron bands, placed round his neck and ancles, to a post, five or six feet in height, that is fixed to a scaffold, and in this way the unhappy individual remains exposed to the gaze of the public. Fort, the Intendant of the Duke of Bourbon, who attempted to murder M. Gatigny, was exposed, a few days since, during one hour; he appeared extremely dejected, and did not once raise his eyes during the whole time. There is, fortunately, no instance in this country of the mob expressing their feelings by pelting, &c. I witnessed last Thursday a spectacle of a revolting nature, and the barbarous conduct evinced upon this occasion must be attributed to their police. Seven wretched females were exposed, wearing the iron collar, in the Place de la Justice, on a high scaffold; one of these women was far advanced in pregnancy. The poor creature stood the whole time, but evidently suffering under great mental and corporeal pain, apparently ready to faint every instant. The people expressed their indignation and pity; cries of "Shame! shame!" pervaded the multitude. At the expiration of an hour, she was removed, and placed in a cart, to the infinite relief of all who were present. One of the other females, seemingly in a complete stupor, and reduced, no doubt, to this state, by her acute feelings, not descending as quickly as the other poor creatures, was pushed with such violence by one of the executioner's attendants, that she fell from the scaffold to the ground, and broke her thigh bone. On witnessing this, the indignation of the populace was at its height, and but for the presence of the gendarmes, this *garcon des hautes œuvres*, as the French term the executioner's assistant, would have been roughly treated by the enraged mob.—The whole circumstance I have related must have been well known, and yet, to my astonishment and

disgust, I find that only one Paris Paper has noticed the shameful and cruel conduct of *somebody*, in permitting that a female, in an advanced state of pregnancy, should be publicly exposed, in a standing posture, during one hour, and on a sultry day.

The monster who took his trial, a few weeks since, for the murder of his father, and of which I gave you the particulars, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law on the 17th inst. at Amiens. The sight, I was informed by a person who was present, was truly dreadful, and the impression it produced will not easily be erased from his memory. The culprit was a young man, not 25 years of age. He was seated in a cart, his back turned to the horses, his hair cut off, his feet bare, and his neck and shoulders also free from clothing, with the exception of a black thick veil that covered him to the waist, as a man unworthy to behold the light of Heaven—he was supported by two persons. When he had mounted the scaffold, his right hand, which till that moment had been tied behind his back, was unloosened; it was placed on a block, and the executioner striking at the wrist with an axe, missed his aim, and only separated two or three fingers. The wretched culprit screamed with pain and terror; a second blow was struck, and the hand that had deprived a father of life fell mutilated among the crowd. The piercing cries of the parricide were terrific; they did not cease till the ponderous knife falling upon his neck left nothing but a lifeless trunk.

Perpignan, May 12.

The *Ranze des Vaches*, so celebrated in former times as a national air, that by an ordinance of Louis XV. it was forbidden to sing or play it in the presence of the Swiss troops, through fear that the Mountain-hurl'd notes might excite them to desertion, is still heard in various parts of Switzerland; although not so national nor so dangerous as before the Revolution. Time has wrought wonders; it has produced, however, but little alteration in the innate *amor patriæ* which the Swiss are known to possess to an extraordinary degree. A dreadful instance of the effect occasioned by a separation from country, home, and friends, was evinced a few days since near this place. It was formerly no unfrequent occurrence, but of late years it had become unusual. A Swiss soldier, named Jean George Abel, of the regiment of Riaz, in garrison at Mont di Marsan put a period to his existence, by blowing out his brains with his musket. He was a steady, well-behaved young man, and is much regretted by his comrades. His friends being questioned as to what they conceived to be the motive of this rash act, stated that he had been frequently heard to say that he could not enjoy happiness in any other place than in Switzerland—the country he had recently passed through (the borders of the Pyrennees), reminded him so forcibly of his home, which he was aware he could not visit for many years, that he thought death preferable to this long exile. On the day of his death he had been with two other soldiers to a village fete. Some wild strains that he heard played on a flageolet renewed his melancholy; he uttered not a word during his return, save—"Oh! happy Isle de la Motte!" (This is the celebrated spot mentioned by Rousseau; it is situated in the lake of Bienne.) On their arrival at Mont di Marsan his two friends warned him against desertion. No, replied the unhappy soldier, I will not desert, that would be useless—I should be sent back to my regiment, disgraced and punished, but I can no longer endure the misery I experience arising from this circumstance alone—absence from home.

Montauban, May 13.

A farmer, named Renault, residing near Montbiton, has just been guilty of the murder of his wife. The husband, fifty years of age, and the unfortunate victim no more than twenty-two, had been married but recently, and had not lived happily together. The marriage had taken place in consequence of the earnest entreaties of the parents of the young woman, who, being indebted in a large sum to Renault, had induced her to make a sacrifice of her person and liberate them from prison, into which they had been thrown by the man who solicited her hand. He was well aware that she had placed her affections on a young man who lived in the same village, to whom she would have been married had not the unfortunate situation of her parents rendered the union impossible. A few weeks after the nuptial ceremony was performed, Renault proceeded to Montauban on some business. On his return he was informed that the young man, against whom he entertained the greatest jealousy and most inveterate hatred, had been to his house to visit his wife. The circumstance was true, but the poor youth, driven to despair in losing his mistress, had resolved to leave the country for ever; he called for the purpose of taking a last farewell of the woman he loved, and departed. She did not hesitate to inform her husband of the fact, hoping that he would be satisfied no further cause of jealousy could exist: the confession of his wife, produced a very different effect from what she anticipated, he fell into a dreadful anger, accused her of infidelity; and said that she had made the appointment to meet her paramour during his absence, and that he did not believe a word about the departure of the youth. He worked himself up to such a degree of madness, that seizing a gun that was placed over the chimney he shot her through the heart. Some persons hearing the report, came to the house, and looking through the window, they observed Renault loading the gun; they attempted to break open the door, in which they succeeded, but as they advanced, he placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, and touching the trigger with his foot, literally blew off the top of his head.

Our readers are not, perhaps, aware of the existence of a curious wedding ceremony amongst the Welch. The bride gathers round her a party of friends on horseback, and being herself mounted on the best horse she can get, she sets off, pursued by the husband and her party, similarly equipped. When the bridegroom has caught the bride, he becomes entitled to espouse her. These races are more or less numerously attended, according to the respect in which the parties are held; and are sometimes obstinately prolonged. Even after the bride is caught, the race continues for the *prize*, which is some mark of distinction given to the winner. One of these marriages took place last week, at Merthyr Cynog, to the great entertainment of that part of the county of Monmouth. *One hundred and fifty* horses had a race of twenty-three miles, at full gallop, during the whole of which distance the bride was one of the foremost, and was captured with much difficulty by the bridegroom. The race was at last won by a *grey mare*, and, as our informant says, none of the slenderest. —*Hereford Independent.*

The widow of a celebrated Peer is said to be at this time supported—not by a parish, but by a weekly pittance, doled out to her late husband's trustees, through the hands of a parish officer!

Eyrecourt Catholic Chapel.—On Sunday last, rather a novel circumstance took place. It appears that the Popish Chapel in that town is rented from the landlady, at the annual rent of four pounds, who, the last three years has been unable to get one farthing of her rent; not being inclined to give any further indulgence to her tenants, she proceeded, to the day mentioned, to the chapel, before the commencement of Mass, and having procured the key of the door, waited until the Priest appeared, and then demanded her rent. No money appeared. She told him that "no persons should enter unless her demands were satisfied,"—that "she was badly treated,"—and that "the more indulgent she was to her tenant, the further she was from being paid"—that "it would have been more honest of the Roman Catholics to pay the rent of their own chapel, with the *rent* they collected in Eyrecourt, than to be giving it to O'Connell, to keep him at the "Tavistock." The lady then went off, "the Chapel with all the paraphernalia inside being locked up," and the Priest and the Congregation were obliged to decamp, and as yet her demand remains unsatisfied.—*Galway Independent.*

On Tuesday last, a young lady, walking on the banks of the canal, near Portobello (Dublin), close by one of those precipitous and near-perpendicular banks adjoining the bridges, happening to turn her head towards some object on the road, her foot slipped, and she fell into the water. A number of persons were witnesses of the accident, but, whether from surprise or apathy, not one offered to contribute the least assistance. An officer of the 15th hussars happened to ride by at the moment, and having dismounted, and thrown off his cap, sabre-tache, and sword, he plunged into the water, and succeeded in bringing the lady ashore. We are informed that the lady's name is Bergan, and that her gallant deliverer is the son of the re-reputed author of the celebrated novels—Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford.—*Endinburgh Observer.*

The Morning Herald, June 7.

The Star, June 4.

According to a new decision of the Russian Minister of the Interior, says a German paper, all almanacks coming from foreign countries are to be subject to the inspection of the Committee of Censorship.

Private letters from Siberia state, that Captain Kotzebue, who sailed in June last on a voyage of discovery, round the world, has discovered three new islands in the South Seas.

Singular Circumstance.—Yesterday an over-driven co w ran down Bride-lane, Fleet-street

and deliberately walked through the shop of, Mr. Obrand, a glass-cutter, up stairs to the front room of the first floor, from whence it made its appearance on a scaffold erected in front of the house (in consequence of its being under repairs), and remained there for a considerable time, when some of the workmen ascended the scaffold, and endeavoured to remove it, but the animal fell to the ground and was considerably injured. It was afterwards conveyed to a slaughter-house.

French Coronation Ceremonies.

Extracts from a pamphlet, describing Ceremonies at the Coronation of the Kings of France.

"Wishing to collect every thing which may excite curiosity, and give our readers an idea of the taste of our ancestors, we present them with the result of our researches. In the middle of the fifteenth century, a period of sorrow and desolation, our unhappy country, torn by internal discord, was indebted for her safety to the heroism of a woman. This was Joan of Arc, accompanied by whom and her parents, Charles VII. presented himself before the gates of Rheims on the 5th of July, 1429, to receive the Crown and Holy Unction. The Prince was on horseback, dressed in a steel coat of armour, with a helmet gorgeously mounted with long feathers. Joan of Arc was also on horseback on his Majesty's right side, having on her head a helmet, and a sword in her hand. It was this heroine that presented to his Majesty the keys of the city, reciting at the same time some verses composed for the occasion.

"Charles VIII. was crowned when fourteen years old, on the 30th of May, 1484. On entering the city of Rheims he was struck with a most charming and delightful spectacle. A young lady of exquisite beauty, with white hair, which reached down to her waist, having on her head a bonnet of silver lace ornamented with flowers, and dressed in a silk robe of azure blue, descended, on the approach of his Majesty in a kind of car which seemed to come from the centre of the arch: she saluted the Prince, and presented to him the keys of the city reciting the twelve verses *de la Pucelle*. When she concluded, the same machine bore her away in the same manner as she descended: her name was *De Ferret*.

"We are not informed particularly of the entry of Louis XII. or Francis I. The Chronicles say, however that there was an immense crowd attending the former, because Pope Alexander VI. granted indulgences to the King and all persons assisting at the *Sacre*.

"Henry II. was crowned on the 28th of July, 1547. On entering the city, he was mounted on a white horse richly caparisoned. There were constructed on the occasion two false gates; in the middle of one of which was placed a machine of curious invention. It contained a *sun flower*, which seemed to move; within the sun-flower was a *heart* of a red colour, and within the heart was a young lady, between nine and ten years old, clad in gold and silver. At the approach of the King, the heart opened into two parts, and exhibited to view this young and beauteous damsel holding in her hands the keys of the city, which she presented to the King, at the same time reciting verses, in which she described herself as his Majesty's hand-maid, and the representative of the city of Rheims, which with *open heart* and full of fidelity, joyfully received him as King After this the heart closed on the lady, and was replaced in the sun-flower, which continued to open a little, from time to time, like a flower. The second gate represented a triumphal arch, about twentyfour feet high. It was crowned by a dome in the shape of a lantern, supported by six jasper pillars, covered with silver leaves, having on its top a large gilded lamp, in which was a light so brilliant as to be seen at a great distance. Just as the King was entering, there appeared on the upper part of the triumphal arch a little boy and twelve little girls bedizened with chains of gold and precious stones, representing the thirteen virtues. honour, hope, generousness, renown, justice, diligence, equity, truth, love, liberality, obedience, understanding, wisdom.

"Henry III. entered by a similarly constructed arch, and had the key presented him also by a young lady richly dressed, having on her breast the armorial bearings of the city on blue velvet, with *fleur de lis* in gold. She was accompanied by two more young persons, dressed after ancient custom, and representing "Peace and Concord." The three were placed in an elegant chariot, drawn apparently by a large eagle, which was put in motion by men concealed under its wings.

"Louis XIII. was crowned in October, 1610, at nine years of age. This Prince had in the chariot which conducted him to Rheims, a young deer, which he had taken a few days before, and which served to amuse him on his way. A very handsome young lady presented to him also the keys of the city. She was driven in an azure-coloured chariot ornamented with gold, and drawn by two white ponies in blue harness, decorated with gold. The ponies were rode by two children with their heads uncovered, and their white hair neatly tied up in ribbands. They were dressed in blue silk embroidered with gold, and had on little boots and spurs in jockey style.

Louis XIV. was crowned on the 6th of June 1654. On this memorable occasion, the Queen of England, widow of Charles I., and the Duke of York, afterwards James II. were present at the *Sacre*.

"There was nothing remarkable at the Coronation of Louis XV., which took place on the 26th of October, 1722, if we except the circumstance of his having six Princes of the Blood to perform the duties of the six lay Peers, which had never happened before.

"Louis XVI., who was the last Monarch, before his present Majesty, for whom the ceremony of the *Sacre* was performed, was crowned on the 11th of June, 1775. There were two immense statues raised at the distance of a quarter of a league from the city on this occasion, one representing *Religion* and the other *Justice*—between which the King passed on his entrance. *Religion* was represented holding in its left hand the Crown of France, supported by the sacred code, which was folded on the left knee of the statue; in its right hand was an olive branch; the whole enriched with numerous inscriptions. *Justice* seemed to hold with one hand a balance in *equilibrio*, and in the other, a bundle which she rested on the earth, and which was nearly concealed by drapery."

The Kings of France enjoy the prerogative of touching for the *King's evil*, the origin of which custom is traced to the reign of Robert II. son of Hugh Capet, in 991. The English historians ascribe this prerogative to their Kings exclusively, and pretend that Edward the Confessor, who ascended the throne in 1043, received it from Heaven on account of his many virtues and sanctified life, with liberty to transmit it to his successors. The malady itself, *les ecrouelles*, has acquired the name of *King's evil*, from the belief for time immemorial that Kings alone can cure it. It was a singular sight to see James II., while a fugitive in France, devoting himself to the sole occupation of *touching* those afflicted with this disease in our hospitals. St. Thomas, in his work on the government of Princes, says that one of the effects of the *Sacre* is the gift of *healing the King's evil*. Indeed this Learned Doctor spends much time in speaking of the wonders which he himself witnessed, wrought by the hands of St. Louis, with whom he was on very familiar terms. Formerly our Monarchs used to heal the afflicted with this disease at Corbeny, an abbey six leagues distant from Rheims. At the last *Sacre*, however, the patients, who were very numerous, were conducted to the garden of the Abbey of St. Remi. St. Louis established a brotherhood at Corbeny, in which the Kings are enrolled. Our Kings have granted great privileges to the Monastery there. Louis XI. exempted it from subsidy of every kind in 1478, and made a prsent of a large sum of money, and a very rich Shrine in which to deposit the remains of St. Marcoul. The place has become a well-known pilgrimage. It was Louis XIV. that dispensed with going to Corbeny, and brought the Shrine of St. Marcoul to Rheims.

Pigeon Shooting.

There was a grand day yesterday at the Red House Inclosure, Battersea. The match for £100, between Lord Kennedy and Captain Ross, at 50 birds each, with double barrels, and on which some thousands were depending, was first shot off, and won by Captain Ross, who killed 34 out of 47, when Lord Kennedy gave in, having killed only 30. The betting at starting was even, and Lord Kennedy had taken 1000 to 100 that he won all his three matches, which he, of course, has lost.

A sweepstakes of 10 guineas each followed, which was won by Major Marsac, beating Lord Kennedy, Mr. Osbaldestone, Captain Ross, and Mr. Shoobridge.

A second Sweepstakes of 10 sovereign each, at seven birds each, was won by Mr. Shoobridge, beating Lord Kennedy, Capt. Hall, and Mr. Osbaldestone. Mr. Shoobridge killed all his birds.

A third Sweepstakes, of ten sovereigns each, was won by Major Marsac, beating Mr. Shoobridge (who at first tied him), Captain Hall, and Mr. Osbaldestone.

A fourth Sweepstakes, for ten sovereigns each, at seven birds, was also won by the Major, beating Messrs. Shoobridge and Osbaldestone.

Pedestrianism.

The great foot race of ten miles for 50 sovereigns, between Mr. Robert Manton and George Browning, the celebrated runner, took place over one mile in Abreston Park, Suffolk, in the presence of many spectators, each starting at different ends. The Gentleman received three minutes time. Browning won by two minutes and two seconds.

Tuesday, at Gravesend, Mr. Kerr undertook for a wager to perform the following feat within an hour:—to row a wherry on the Thames one mile—to run one mile—to walk one mile—trundle a hoop one mile—and finally, to drag a chaise one mile. The wager was lost by two minutes owing to his commencing the task when the wind was against him, by which the mile on the River occupied six minutes more than it otherwise would have done. Several heavy bets were depending on the match.

REVIEWS EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

Hints tending to disprove the Existence of distinct Calorific Rays in the Sunbeam. By Mr. HENRY MEIKLE.

To the Editors of the Philosophical Magazine and Journal.

Gentlemen,

That great mechanical genius Dr. Hooke seems to have been the first who suspected that the sunbeam contains rays which illuminate without producing heat. In this opinion he has been followed successively by M. Scheele, Sir William Herschel, and Sir Henry Englefield, who are well known as able experimenters. Among other conclusions, the two last thought they had established that the sun emits several distinct sorts of rays, especially illuminating rays, as already mentioned, which give no heat; and on the other hand calorific rays which are not accompanied with light. For on placing a thermometer in the well-known figure called the spectrum, this thermometer seemed to be more affected the nearer it was placed to the red margin, and less as it approached the opposite or violet-coloured edge. But the most remarkable effect of all was, that the thermometer indicated the greatest heat when placed just without the red margin, where none of the visible rays reached it at all. They therefore inferred that this effect was produced by a set of dark calorific rays which are less refrangible than any of the other rays. On repeating these experiments, M. Berard obtained similar results, except that he found the maximum of heat in the red ray.

But notwithstanding the high reputation of these philosophers, their conclusion has been questioned by Professor Leslie of Edinberg, who by experimenting somewhat differently was unable to detach any of these dark rays from the light. Having rendered a circular spot opaque in the middle of a large convex lens, he received the light transmitted by the remaining transparent ring upon a surface of black wax, held at such a distance that the light formed upon the wax an iris, or ring, composed of a set of distinct concentric rings, which severally possessed all the various colours of the common spectrum. Mr. Leslie then carefully observed the effect of these rings on the wax, and found that none of it was melted beyond where it was covered by the iris; whereas if a set of dark calorific rays had existed, these ought to have more thoroughly melted a larger ring than that whereon the light fell; for the dark rays, if less refrangible than light, would have fallen without the margin of the red ring, which includes all the others.

Now, since this experiment of Professor Leslie is of a more simple and decisive cast than any performed by the gentlemen already mentioned, I am much inclined to give it the prefereuce, and to conclude with him that the rays of light only produce or become heat when they themselves disappear. It is also well known that the more perfectly any surface reflects light, the less will that surface it self be heated by the light.

As I do not recollect to have seen any reason given why Sir William Herschel's mode of experimenting ought to have apparently produced the effect he observed, without calling in the aid of dark calorific rays, I shall take the liberty of briefly suggesting what I suspect to have been the principal source of deception. If a prism such as Sir William employed be heated, a very delicate thermometer will, *cæteris paribus*, be more affected when it is held opposite to one of the flat sides of the prism than when opposite to one of its edges; because heat escapes from glass and many other substance, when smooth or polished, chiefly in straight lines perpendicular to the surface. Now if we attend to the position of Sir William Herschel's prism and thermometer*, this will help to explain why the thermometer indicated heat, even when none of the illuminating rays reached it at all; as also why the heating power of the red rays seemed so much to surpass that of the other colours, &c.: because the more directly opposite the thermometer was to the flat side of the prism, the more of its heat would it receive; and in the course of such an experiment, there can be little doubt that the prism became considerably heated by absorbing a portion of the solar rays.

The circumstance of heat emerging from an even or polished surface chiefly in perpendicular lines will help to explain various phænomena. From it we learn that Mr. Leslie's lens, however hot, could have little or no tendency to melt the wax; because the heat would emanate from its convex surface chiefly in a set of deverging straight lines, such as might be drawn from the centre of the sphere of which the lens formed a part.

For aught that is known to the contrary, the heating powers of all the rays in the spectrum may be equal; because the seeming difference may be owing to a difference of density, some of them being probably much dilated or attenuated by refraction.

I am, gentlemen, your's &c.

HENRY MEIKLE.

* Diagrams or plates illustrative of this may be seen in so many books, that it would be superfluous to introduce them here.

(From the *Asiatic Journal.*)

ARTICLE—CHINESE COURT-HISTORY.

There has been recently put into our hands a manuscript translation of a work published in China, during the reign of Kien Lung, entitled *Pih-mei-she-yung*, or "Songs of a Hundred Beautiful Women."

It is easy for heaven to produce plain persons, but very difficult to create handsome women. From the time of the dynasty Chow and Tsin, to the present (a period of about 3,000 years), few lives of handsome women have been recorded. Is the cause of their scarcity owing to the spirits and vapours of hills and rivers? or is it because they live retired, and, being not seen, their histories cannot be known?

Wang-chaou-keuen, otherwise called Wang-tseang, was a lady of respectable family and correct manners. At the age of seventeen she was presented to the Emperor Yuen. His Majesty having ordered a painter to take the portraits of his ladies, Wang-chaou-keuen refused to bestow on the painter a present; he, in revenge, made her portrait a very indifferent one. It happened that the Heëng-nao tribe came to Court to solicit a handsome woman to be their Queen. His Majesty fixed on lady Wang, probably as the lady whose beauty was least attractive to him. Previous to her leaving the palace, the Emperor saw her, and was struck with her charms, which were, indeed, evident to all. As it was of importance to keep faith with the tribe, Wang-chaou-keuen was permitted to mount her horse, holding in her hand the musical instrument Pe-pa. His Majesty could not help thinking of her; and pensively retiring into the interior of his palace, ordered the painter and his attendants to be beheaded. When lady Wang crossed the frontiers of her country, she threw herself from the horse, and killed herself. Where she fell grass faded; it grew only around her grave, which was hence called "The Verdant Tomb."

A specimen of the *figure* which the French call *badauderie*, is furnished by the next anecdote:—

Seuh-ling-yuen was remarkably handsome. When Yuh-suh governed the district Chang-han he gave a large sum for her to present her to his sovereign, Wei-wan. On leaving her parents Seuh-ling-yuen wept till her garments were soiled; whereupon a small spitting dish was given her which she filled with tears before she reached the capital, and, it is said, they congealed like blood! When his Majesty went to meet her, attended by ten carriages, the whole road from the palace, as far as the eye could reach, was illuminated with lanterns. His Majesty, on account of the late hour at which she arrived, changed her proper name to Ya-lae, which implies "came at night." Upon her entering the inner apartments of the palace, while his Majesty sat below the lamps, Ya-lae ran her forehead inadvertently against a crystal screen, several cubits high, which darted forth instantly a ray like lightning. This incident induced the ladies of the Court, out of respect, to paint a wound on their foreheads. Yae-lae was an excellent seamstress, and so expert with her needle, that she could work without a candle. The ladies of the palace called her "the divine needle."

Soo-hwuy was the wife of Tow-taou, alias Jolan, and a person of superior attainments. During the viceroyship of Ho-keen, Tow-taou was a mandarin at Tsin-chow, but was banished for life to the desert Sha-mo. Soo-hwuy, who never ceased to lament him, weaved an ode into the form of an intricate knot, which she presented in his behalf to the Emperor. It measured seven cubits five inches in width, and was of five different colours. It contained two hundred and eighty characters, and could be read in every direction.

The Ode is as follows:—

When my husband was banished, I accompanied him to the foot of the bridge! I tried to suppress my grief, but could not say "farewell."

Why, since your departure, have I not received a letter from you?—Remember our couch, even in spring, is cold. Through griefs, I have suffered the staircase you raised to decay; and the windows with white curtains are soiled with dust.

When you left me, my spirits were bewildered;—I wished to become the shadow of the moon in the sea; or a cloud that flits over the lofty mountains.

The clouds behold my husband's face; as doth the sea-moon in her monthly journey. They can discern him though at the distance of ten thousand *lee*.

Since we parted, the green rushes by the river's side have faded; and who would have believed that, ere we met, the *Mei* should blossom again and again.

Every flower unfolds itsef to meet the spring; yet our hearts expand in vain.—My thoughts are employed upon your return alone; so that the willow at the door bends to the ground; and there is none to sweep away the falling flowers.

The grass before our cottage grows rank; your flute hangs unemployed in the hall. My husband no more signs to me a Keang-nan song.

For three springs have I heard the wild-fowl utter their tries in crossing the river. My spirits faint ere my favourite *kin* becomes relaxed; grief ends my song.

O, husband, forget not your wife, whose affections are firm as a mountain, and who thinks of you incessantly. She weaves this letter, and presents it to his Imperial Majesty, beseeching him to grant you a speedy return.

The Emperor pitied Soo-hwuy, and recalled Tow-taon from exile.

THOUGTHTS ON THE FIRST INHABITANTS AND ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA.

(Translated from the Desenganno, of Callao.)

The various dialects which now belong to barbarous people seem to be only the fragments of languages which were, in former times, rich, flexible, and capable of the highest

degree of cultivation. The little which we know of American history shows that the tribes which have emigrated from the North towards the South, spoke, while residing in the polar regions, the different idioms which are now to be met with about the torrid zone, whence we may infer by analogy, that the ramification—or rather, to use a term independent of all system, the multiplication of languages is a phenomena of very great antiquity. Those, perhaps, which we at present call American dialects, appertain as little to America as the science of magic does to Hungary, or the Iceland dialect or other tongues to all Europe. We must, indeed, acknowledge that the comparing the dialects of the two continents has as yet led no important conclusion; but we do not, however, despair of finding this study more productive of interesting results as soon as a greater quantity of materials is supplied, to exercise the sagacity of the learned. How many languages are spoken in America, the mechanism of which are as unknown to us as the Tyrian, the Oscian, or the Sabine! There are, no doubt, many of those nations which have disappeared from Old World whose descendants, collected together in small tribes, are now wandering through the vast desarts of America.

If languages supply even the most feeble evidences of ancient communication between the two worlds, the existence of that communication must be fully established by the cosmogony, the monuments, the hieroglyphics, and the institutions of the people of Asia and America. Hitherto it has been impossible to determine the period at which proof could be given of this fact; nor could any thing be more rash than to attempt to describe the groups of nations on our continent which have the greatest analogy with the Toltecas, the Aztecas, the Muiscas, and the Peruvians, since this could only be discovered by traditions, monuments, and customs, which must have existed earlier, perphaps, than when the present division of the inhabitants of Asia into Chinese, Moguls, Hindoos, &c. &c. took place.

When the New World was discovered—or rather at the period when it is known that the first invasion by the Spaniards took place, the Americans most advanced in civilization were such as inhabited the mountains. It was natural for men born in the plains of the temperate zones to follow the chain of mountains, which heightened in proportion as it approached the equator. Those elevated regions presented to them a temperature and herbage congenial to those of their native soil. The faculties become more easily developed in a place where man, confined to a barren soil, finds himself under the necessity of struggling with the parsimony of nature, and can only obtain victory after a long contest. The dry mountains of Caucasus and Central Asia serve as an asylum for free and barbarous nations. But in these parts of America about the equator, where savannahs, clad in perpetual verdure, were suspended in some degree above the region of the clouds, there were no nations more civilized than those on the mountains. Their first progress in the arts was as ancient as the singular form of their Governments, which, in genefal, restrained the liberty of individuals.

The New Continent, like that of Africa and Asia, presents various traces of primitive civilization, the mutual relations of which are unknown as those of Thibet and China. The improvements in Mexico came from a country situated towards the North, while in South America the great edifices of Tiahuanaco served as models for the monuments which the Incas erected in Cuzco. In the midst of the extensive plains of Upper Canada, in Florida, and in the desarts terminated by the Orinoco, as well as in other places of this continent, we find fosses of considerable length, brazen armour, and sculpture, which present additional testimony of these places having been inhabited formerly by an industrious people, though they are now but the temporary abode of the wandering tribes of savage hunters.

The wise distribution of animate over the face of the globe has had a great influence on the lot of the nations, and in their greater or less rapid advancement in those arts which improve mankind in the acquisition of national beings. On the Old Continent pastoral life has been the transition or first step which nations accustomed to live on the produce of the chase took towards a state of agriculture. Those animals which ruminate or chew the cud, and are to be found in every climate, have always accompanied the African negro, the natives of Mogul and Malay, as well as the barbarous tribes which inhabit the Caucasus. Though there are various kinds of quadrupeds and a greater profusion of vegetables, common to the more northern parts of both worlds. America has no other species of ox than the bison and musk, both difficult to be domesticated, and the females of which give little milk, notwithstanding the goodness of the pasture. The American, therefore, who lives only by hunting, has no concern for herds of cattle, nor the habits of a pastoral life, by which he might pass to the practice of agriculture. The inhabitant of Andes never thinks of troubling himself with the care of the Alpaca, the Llama, or the Guanaco. Milk was formerly a species of food as unknown to the American, as it is at this day to numbers of the people of Eastern Asia. Never has the savage, enjoying a free and vagrant life in the forest of the temperate climates, manifested a desire to change the active existence of a huntsman for the security and repose of a rural life: that transition, as difficult as it is important in the history of human society, has been always subject to the imperious command of circumstances. Whenever it happens that these vagrant tribes in their migrations to a distant country, are pursued by a warlike people, and driven into the plains of the Equator, the impenetrable nature of the woods and the luxurianey of the vegetation oblige them to change their customs and character. There are regions between the Orinoco, Ucaya, and the River Amazon, where there is no open space that is not covered by water. There, in the narrow asylum allowed them by the waters and the density of the woods, the more barbarous tribes cultivate within their huts, which are built of the banyan tree, the yam and other roots and alimentary plants.

There is no historical fact, no tradition connecting the nations of South America with those on the North of Panama. The annals of the Mexican empire appear to come up to the sixth century of our era, so that to this period must be referred the dates of the migrations, the causes producing them, and the names of the chiefs of the illustrious house of Citin, who plundered the northern people of the unknown regions of Atzlan and Teocolhuacan, and brought them to the plains of Anahuac. The foundation of Tenochtitlan, or Mexico, like that of Rome, is lost in the archives of heroic times. It was only in the twelfth century that the annals of the Arteeus, like those of the Chinese and inhabitants of Thibet, began to give us a connected series of secular feasts, the genealogy of its kings, the tributes imposed on the vanquished, the foundation of states, the celestial phenomena, and the more minute events which influenced the state of those growing societies.

The Subaltern.

(Continued from our last.)

Chap. VIII.

The eighth and ninth of November passed over, without any event occurring worthy of recital. On the former of these days, indeed, we had the satisfaction to see a French gun-brig destroyed by one of our light cruizers, a small schooner, off the harbour of St. Jean de Luz. She had lain there, as it appeared, for some time, and apprehensive of falling into our hands, had ventured, on that day, to put to sea. But being observed by a brig, and the schooner above alluded to, she was immediately followed, and after an engagement, of nearly an hour's duration with the latter, she blew up. Whether her crew had abandoned her previous to the explosion, I had no opportunity to discover.

Among ourselves, in the meanwhile, and throughout the different divisions contiguous to us, a silence, like that of a calm before a storm, prevailed. Each man looked as if he knew that an attack was impending, but few conjectures were hazarded touching the precise moment of its occurrence. On the evening of the ninth, however, all doubt was at length removed. We were assembled at parade, or rather the parade was dismissed; but the band continuing to play, the officers were waiting in groups about the tent of the colonel, when an aid-de-camp riding up, informed us that the whole army was to advance upon the morrow. The corps to which I belonged, was appointed to carry the village of Uroque, a place containing perhaps an hundred houses and a church, by assault; for which purpose, we were to take post, an hour before day-break, on the high road, and close to the advanced sentinels. Of the disposition of other corps we knew nothing, and we were perfectly satisfied with the part allotted to ourselves.

As soon as the aid-de-camp departed, we began, as people so circumstanced generally begin, to discuss the propriety of our general's arrangements. On the present occasion, we were more than usually convinced of the sagacity and profound skill of the noble lord. Our corps had been selected, in preference to many others, for a service, perilous, it is true, but therefore honourable. This showed that he knew at least on whom he could depend, and we, of course, were determined to prove that his confidence had not been misplaced. Alas, the vanity of men in all callings and professions, when each regards himself as infinitely superior to those around him!

Having passed an hour or two in this man-

ner, we departed, each to his own tent, in order to make the necessary preparations for the morrow. These were speedily completed. Our baggage was packed; our horses and mules, which, for the sake of shelter, had been kept, during the last ten days, at certain houses in the rear, were called in, and provisions enough for one day's consumption, were put up in a haversack. With this and one cloak, we directed a Portuguese lad—a servant of Graham—to follow the battalion, upon a little pony which we kept chiefly for such uses, and finally, having renewed our directions, the one to the other, respecting the conduct of the survivor in case either of us should fall, we lay down.

It was quite dark when I arose. Our fires had all burned out, there was no moon in the heavens, and the stars were in a great measure obscured by clouds; but we took our places instinctively, and in profound silence. On these occasions, I have been always struck with the great coolness of the women. You seldom hear a single expression of alarm escape them; indeed, they become, probably from habit, and from the examples of others, to the full as indifferent to danger as their husbands. I fear, too, that the sort of life which they lead, after they have for any length of time followed an army in the field, sadly unsexes them, (if I may be permitted to coin such a word for their benefit,) at least, I recollect but one instance in which any symptoms of real sorrow were shown, even by those whom the fate of a battle has rendered widows. Six y women only being permitted to accompany a battalion, they are, of course, perfectly secure of obtaining as many husbands as they may choose; and hence, few widows of soldiers continue in a state of widowhood for any unreasonable time; so far, indeed, they are a highly favoured class of female society.

The column being formed, and the tents and baggages so disposed, as that, in case of a repulse, they might be carried to the rear without confusion or delay, the word was given to march. As our route lay over ground extremely uneven, we moved forward for a while slowly, and with caution; till, having gained the high road, we were enabled to quicken our pace. We proceeded by it, perhaps a mile, till the watch-fire of a German picquet was seen; when the order to halt being passed quietly from rank to rank, we grounded our arms, and sat down upon the green banks by the road side. Here we were to remain, till a gun on our left should sound the signal of attack, and objects should be distinctly visible.

Men are very differently affected at different times, even though the situations in which they may be cast bear a strong affinity to one another. On the present occasion, for example, I perfectly recollect, that hardly any feeling of seriousness pervaded my own mind, nor, if I might judge from appearances, the minds of those around me. Much conversation, on the contrary, passed among us in whispers, but it was all of as light a character, as if the business in which we were about to change was mere amusement, and not that kind of play in which men stake their lives. Anxiety and restlessness, indeed, universally prevailed. We looked to the east, and watched the gradual approach of dawn with eager interest; but it was with that degree of interest which sportsmen feel on the morning of the twelth of August,—or rather, perhaps, like that of a child in a box at Covent-Garden, when it expects every moment to see the stage-curtain lifted. We were exceedingly anxious to begin the fray, but we were quite confident of success.

In the meanwhile, such dispositions were made as the circumstances of the case appeared to require. Three companies, consisting of about one hundred and fifty men, were detached, under the command of a field-officer, a little to the right and left of the road, for the purpose of surprising, if possible, two of the enemy's picquets, which were there posted. The remaining seven, forming again into column, as day broke, extended their front so as to cover the whole breadth of the road, and made ready to rush at once, in what is called double quick time, upon the village. That it was strongly barricaded, and filled with French infantry, we were quite aware; but, by making our first attack a rapid one, we calculated on reaching the barricade before the enemy should be fully aware of the movement.

We stood, perhaps half an hour, after these dispositions were effected, before the signal was given, the dawn gradually brightening over the whole of the sky. Now we could observe that we had diverged in some degree from the main road, and occupied with our little column a lane, hemmed in on both sides by high hedges. Presently we were able to remark that the lane again united itself with the road about a hundred yards in front of us; then the church and houses of the village began to show through the darkness, like rocks, or mounds; by and by the stubble fields immediately around could be distinguished from green meadows; then the hedge-rows which separated one field from another became visible. And now the signal-gun was fired. It was immediately repeated by a couple of nine-pounders, which were stationed in a field adjoining to the lane where we stood; and the battle began.

The three detached companies did their best to surprise the French picquets, but without success, the French troops being far too watchful to be easily taken. They drove them in, however, in gallant style, whilst the little column, according to the preconcerted plan, pressed forward. In the meantime, the houses and barricade of Uroque were througed with defenders, who saluted us as we approached with a sharp discharge of musketry, which, however, was more harmless than might have been expected. A few men and one officer fell, the latter being shot through the heart. He uttered but a single word—the name of his favourite comrade, and expired. On our part, we had no time for firing, but rushed on to the charge; whilst the nine-pounders, already alluded to, cleared the barricade with grape and cannister. In two minutes we had reached its base; in an instant more we were on the top of it; when the enemy, panick-struck at the celerity of our movements, abandoned their defences and fled. We followed them through the street of the place, as far as its extremity, but, having been previously commanded to proceed no farther, we halted here, and they escaped to the high grounds beyond.

The position now attacked was that famous one in front of St. Jean de Luz, than which, Lord Wellington himself has said, that he never beheld any more formidable. It extended for about three miles, along the ridge of a rising ground, the ascent of which was, for the most part, covered with thick wood, and intersected by deep ditches. In addition to these natural defences, it was fortified with the utmost care, Mareschal Soult having begun to throw up upon it redoubts and breast-works, even before our army had crossed the Bidassoa, and having devoted the whole of that month which we had spent above Andage, in completing his older works and erecting new. Towards our left, indeed, that is, towards the right of the enemy, and in the direction of the village which we had just carried, these works presented so commanding an appearance, that our gallant leader deemed it unwise to attempt any serious impression upon them; and hence, having possessed ourselves of Uroque, we were directed to attempt nothing after, but to keep it at all hazards, and to make from time to time a demonstration of advancing. This was done, in order to deter Soult from detaching any of his corps to the assistance of his left, which it was the object of Lord Wellington to turn, and which, after twelve hours' severe fighting, he succeeding in turning.

As soon as we had cleared the place of its defenders, we set about entrenching ourselves, in case any attempt should be made to retake the village. For this purpose, we tore up the barricade erected by the French, consisting of casks filled with earth, manure, and rubbish, and rolling them down to the opposite end of the town, we soon threw up a parapet for our own defence. The enemy, in the meanwhile, began to collect a dense mass of infantry upon the brow of the hill opposite, and, turning a battery of three pieces of cannon upon us, they swept the street with round shot. These, whizzing along, soon caused the walls and roofs of the houses to crumble into ruins; but neither they, nor the shells which from time to time burst about us, did any considerable execution. By avoiding conspicuous places, indeed, we managed to keep well out of reach; and hence the chief injury done by the cannonade was that which befell the proprietors of houses.

We found in the village a good store of brown bread, and several casks of brandy. The latter of these were instantly knocked on the head, and the spirits poured out into the street, as the only means of hindering our men from getting drunk, and saving ourselves from a defeat; but the former was divided amongst them; and even the black bread, allowed to the French soldiers, was a treat to us, because we had tasted nothing except biscuits, and these none of the most fresh, for the last three months. We were not, however, allowed much time to regale ourselves.

It was now about eleven o'clock, & the enemy had as yet made no attack upon us. We could perceive, indeed, from the glancing of bayonets through the wood in front, that troops were there mustering; and as the country was well adapted for skirmishing, being a good deal intersected with ditches, hedges, and hollow ways, it was deemed prudent to send out three or four companies to watch their movements. A[illegible] the companies thus sent out was that to w[illegible] belonged. We took a direction to the

left of the village, and being noticed by the enemy's artillery, were immediately saluted with a shower of round shot and shells. Just at this moment a tumbril or ammunition-waggon coming up, a shell from a French mortar fell upon it; it exploded, and two unfortunate artillery-drivers, who chanced to be sitting upon it, were hurled into the air. I looked at them for a moment after they fell. One was quite dead, and dreadfully mangled; the other was as black as a coal, but he was alive, and groaned heavily. He lifted his head as we passed, and wished us success. What became of him afterwards, I know not, but there appeared little chance of his recovery.

Having gained a hollow road, somewhat in advance of the village, we found ourselves in connexion with a line of skirmishers thrown out by Colonel Halket from his corps of light Germans and in some degree sheltered from the cannonade. But our repose was not of long continuance. The enemy having collected a large force of tirailleurs, advanced, with loud shouts and every show of determination. To remain where we were, was to expose ourselves to the risk of being cut to pieces in a hollow way, the banks of which were higher than our heads, and perfectly perpendicular; the question therefore, was, should we retire or advance? Of course, the former idea was not entertained for a moment. We clambered up the face of the bank with some difficulty; and, replying to the shouts of the French with a similar species of music, we pressed on.

When I looked to my right and to my left at this moment, I was delighted with the spectacle which that glance presented. For the benefit of your more peaceable readers, I may as well mention, that troops sent out to skirmish, advance or retire in files; each file, or pair of men, keeping about ten yards from the files on both sides of them. On the present occasion, I beheld a line of skirmishers, extending nearly a mile in both directions, all keeping in a sort of irregular order; and all firing, independently of one another, as the opportunity of a good aim prompted each of them. On the side of the French, again, all was apparent confusion; but the French tirailleurs are by no means in disorder when they appear so. They are admirable skirmishers; and they gave our people, this day, a good deal of employment, before they again betook themselves to the heights. They did not, however, succeed, as I suspect was their design, in drawing us so far from the village as to expose us to the fire of their masked batteries; but having followed them across a few fields only, we once more retired to our hollow road.

It was quite evident, from the numerous solid bodies of troops, which kept their ground along the enemy's line, that the plan of Lord Wellington had been perfectly successful; and that no force had been sent from the right of Soult's army to the assistance of his left. The continual roar of musketry and of cannon, which was kept up in that direction, proved, at the same time, that a more serious struggle was going on there than any to which we were exposed. It was no rapid, but intermitting rattle, like that which we and our opponents from time to time produced; but an occasional volley, as if men were able to fire without loading, or took no time to load. At length [illegible] appeared to have discovered that he had no dread upon his right. About three o'clock, we could accordingly, observe a heavy column, of perhaps ten or twelve thousand men, beginning its march to the left; and at the same instant, as if to cover the movement, the enemy's skirmishers again advanced. Again we met them, as we had done before, and again drove them in; when, instead of falling back to the hollow way, we lay down behind a hedge, half-way between the village and the base of their position. From this they made several attempts to dislodge us, but without effect, and here we remained till the approach of darkness but an end to the battle.

The sun had set about an hour, when the troops in advance were every where recalled; and I and my companions returned to the village. Upon it we found that the enemy still kept up an occasional fire of cannon; and hence, that the houses, which were extremely thin, furnished no sufficient shelter for the troops. It was accordingly determined to canton the corps, for the night, in the church, the walls of that building being of more solid materials, and proof against the violence of at least field artillery. Thither, therefore, we all repaired, and here I had the satisfaction to find that our Portuguese follower had arrived before us, so that a comfortable meal was prepared. Provisions and grog were likewise issued out to the men, and all was now jollity and mirth.

The spectacle with the interior of the church of Uroque presented this night, was one which the pious founder of this fabric probably never calculated upon its presenting. Along the two side aisles, the arms of the battalion were piled, whilst the men themselves occupied the centre aisle. In the pulpit was placed the large drum and other musical instruments, whilst a party of officers took possession of a gallery erected at the lower extremity of the building. For our own parts, Graham and myself asserted a claim to the space around the altar, which, in an English church, is generally railed in, but which, in foreign churches, is distinguished from the rest of the chancel only by its elevation. Here we spread out our cold salt beef, our brown bread, our cheese, and our grog; and here we eat and drank, in that state of excited feeling which attends every man who has gone safely through the perils of such a day.

Nor was the wild nature of the spectacle around us diminished by the gloomy and wavering light, which thirty or forty small rosin tapers cast over it. Of these, two or three stood beside us, upon the altar, whilst the rest were scattered about, by ones and twos, in different places, leaving every interval in a sort of shade, which gave a wider scope to the imagination than to the senses. Then the buzz of conversation, too, the frequent laugh and joke, and, by and by, the song, as the grog began to circulate, all these combined to produce a scene too striking to be soon forgotten.

As time passed on, all these sounds became gradually more and more faint. The soldiers, wearied with their day's work, dropped asleep, one after another, and I, having watched them for a while, stretched out like so many corpses upon the paved floor of the church, wrapped my cloak round me, and prepared to follow their example. I laid myself at the foot of the altar, and though the marble was not more soft than marble usually is, I slept as soundly upon it as if it had been a bed of down.

(To be Continued)

THE PIRATES OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

To the right! Steer, master, steer!
Hark, the thunder! danger's near!
What is yonder, like a cloud?
'Tis a mountain, forest-browed;
Deadly blue the lightning plays;
Heaven and Earth are in a blaze.
All hands up, the blast is coming;
See the breakers round us foaming!
Now the crags are frowning round us,
Now the wind and stream have found us.
Farewell, home, and sailors' cheer:
To the right! Steer, master, steer!
Heavens! the brigantine is spelled;
Tho' the storm has tenfold swelled,
Tho' the current roars along,
Tho' the sail is bellying strong.
Hush! what sounds are round us winging?
'Tis the mournful Mermaid singing,
Sweet as heaven; yet every breath
Is some struggling sailor's death.
Sailors, drop the line and oar;
Yonder is a sacred shore!
See the lamps upon it shine;
Those are round the Virgin's shrine!
All to the PANAGIA pray;
"Virgin sweet, that day by day,
When the winter tempests roll,
Art the sunshine of the soul;
When the night has gathered thickest,
When the lightnings flash the quickest,
When is shot the thunder-stone,
Nearest from thy crystal throne,
With a more than mother's ear."
To the right! Steer, master steer
"Hear us, gentle Virgin Queen."
Ha! a light the clouds between!
Like a breath down goes the gale—
Daylight shines—unfurl the sail;
Let your cowards howl their hymns,
Here's "our vessel while she swims."
Jovial Sailors laugh at fear—
To the right, steer, Master, steer!
Ho! a bark! a rich chaloupe.
Piled with bales from prow to poop;
Turk or Christian she's our prize;
Now she sees us—off she flies!
Curse this crazy brigantine,
Stript of oar, and sail, and line;
'Tis in vain the chase to follow—
We're the hawk, but she's the swallow.
"Hear, PANAGIA, that dost save
Sinners from their wat'ry grave,
Bring us safely up beside her,
Thou shalt with our crew divide her."
There! she checks—she's on the shoal—
See her on her beam-ends roll.
Board the cravens; were they double,
We'll soon ease them of their trouble;
Forward Comrades, with the pikes,
Level rifles—fire! she strikes!
Jovial Sailors, now for plunder,
Down upon her deck in thunder.
What's her cargo? Sallow faces,
Sulky merchants, Venice laces;
Shawls from Smyrna, damask, sabres—
We'll soon give them nobler neighbours;
Pearls! this wreath shall surely shine
On thy white bosom, mistress mine;
Dollars, ducats!—in for shore,
We need go to sea no more.
Where's the Holy Virgin's share?
Give her—aye—a Sailor's prayer:
"Sweet PANAGIA, ever hail,
Give thy slaves a fav'ring gale;
Gentle Regent of the Skies,
Give thy slaves another prize,
Every week in every year."
Homewards now—steer, Master, steer.

ACHAIUS.

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BY AUCTION,

On Tuesday next, the 15th Instant,

AN Invoice of Guns and Rifles. A Case of Gentlemen's Superfine Hats.

AND

An Invoice of Jewellery.

The above will be on view to-morrow.

ALSO

Several Casks of Beer in Bottle and an Invoice of white Earthenware consisting of Table, Soup and Hot water Plates, Baking and Oval Dishes and Covered Ditto.

Meadows Street, 9th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

ON THURSDAY THE 17TH INSTANT,

THE MODERN

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of two families leaving India.

COMPRISING Large Dining Oval and Round Tables, Sofa, Card and Dressing Tables, Couches, Chairs, large and small Bedsteads and Bedding, Mirrors, Dressing Glasses, Washing Stands, Teapoys, Bookcases, Sideboards, Celerets, Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, Camp Chest of Drawers, Dinner and Breakfast sets of fine Earthenware, Glass bottomed Globe Lamps, Single and Double branch Wall Shades, Plated and Glassware, Dispense Cupboards, Cooking utensils, Palanquin, &c.

Hodgson's Beer well up in bottle, Brandy, Madeira, &c.

Meadows Street, 9th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

ST. Ronan's Well, Red Gauntlets, Annual Biography 1824, Drake's Literary hours, Evenings in Autumn Winter Nights, Memoirs of Goëthe, Welhelm Meister, Recollections of Italy, Travels in Greece Revolutions of Empires, Travels through Russia, Transactions of Associated Apothecaries, Southey, Book of the Church and many other Publications.

Meadows Street, 9th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

WELL finished Ivory Handled Knives and Forks in Sets containing 1 Dozen Table Knives and Forks, 1 Doz. Dessert Ditto, 1 pair Carvers, Cheese Knife and Steel per Set Rs. 50

Balanced Handled Ditto of the same Content " 60

Double Sets of Ivory Handled Knives without Forks. " 70

Ditto Balanced Do. " 80

Meadows Street, 9th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

BENGAL

HOOKAH TOBACCO

JUST IMPORTED,

PRICE Rs. 13 PER MAUND.

Meadows Street, 9th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

A SINGLE POLE

TENT

14 FEET SQUARE

WITH ROUTIE AND NECESSARY TENT,

PRICE Rs. 230.

Meadows Street 9th Nov. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 12th Instant, at their Auction Room.

The Stock in Trade of Cursetjee & Jehangeer Byramjee, by order of the Trustees.

VIZ.

Stationary, Perfumery, China and Queen's ware, Tin ware, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods and a variety of other Shop Goods.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 14th Instant and the two following days,

AT STORM HALL,

The Household Furniture, Silver and Plated Ware, China and Glass Ware, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Wall Shades, French Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Wines, &c. &c. &c.

The Property of B. PHILIPS Esq. about embarking for Europe.

And if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, The following:

An excellent Cabinet Piano-Forte, well Seasoned to the Climate.

A Chariot in Capital condition, with a pair of young Arab Horses, well matched, and well broken in, go temperately either in Single or double Harness.

A Curricle with Shifting Shafts and town made Harness.

A light Dennet and Brass Mounted Harness, with a strong Chesnut Horse, goes well in single or double Harness.

An open Carriage built at Hamburgh, added to it here, extra Springs, and a Driving Box.

N. B.—There are Fixtures in the House, such as Mirrors, Wall Shades, &c. deserving the attention of the next occupier.

The Price of the Piano, may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

The Carriages and Horses may be seen on application to the Coachman at Storm Hall, who is furnished for the information of intending Purchasers with the rates at which the Carriages will be sold at by Private Bargain.

Catalouges will be shortly Published.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 30th Inst. at their Room,

The Effects of Captain Geo. Melville (of the 1st Regt. of Cavalry,) deceased.

Consiting of two fine Chargers, a Canteen with every requisite, fitted up in England, as the deceased was an officer of experience, every thing necessary and nothing superfluous, compose its contents. If a fair offer is made the ontents of the case will not be divided, otherwise it will be sold in portions.

A pair of Superior Double Barrelled Pistols, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

In short a complete equipment for a Cavalry officer.

AT NOON WILL BE PUT UP,

Belonging to the Estate, a young Bull Terrier.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

For Sale,

EIGHT CHAIN CABLES with improved ANCHORS and apparatus complete, calculated for vessels from 300 to 800 Tons Burthen.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

These Cables will be disposed of either singly or together, at moderate prices. Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.

Bombay, 4th November 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Interest of Mr. JOHN BAX, in the Firm of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & CO. terminated on the 31st Ultimo.

(2) Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

of 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

Advertisement.

Fackeerjee Bhoyjee

BEGS to give Notice to his Friends and the public at large that he has a Batch of Arab Horses newly imported, in his Livery Stables near Mr. HIGGS'S Stables on the Geergaum Road. FACKEERJEE BHOYJEE further begs to give notice that he breaks in Horses both for the Chaise and Carriage.

Bombay 9th November, 1825.

Edulji Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY THE 21st AND 22nd INSTANT,

THE

Household Furniture &c.

BELONGING TO

G. L. Prendergast Esq.

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE

At his Residence in Dady's Building.

CONSISTING OF

MODERN Plate, Plated Ware Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes and Bookcases, Large Bedsteads with Bedding, Chandeliers, Wallshades, Lamps, Large Pier and Cheval Glasses, Pictures, Statues, Pedestals for ditto, a Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood, a Table Clock by MacCabe, Persian and Cambay Carpets, Books, Wine, Beer, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock on the first day's Sale, will be put up an Elegant Europe built Barouche Landau with a pair of Superior Grey Horses and Harness, complete also a Europe built Curricle with a pare of High Cast Horses, and Harness complete.

N. B. The above will be exposed for view three days before the Sale.

Bombay, 9th November 1825.

Passage to England

THE

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 670 TONS,

COMMANDED BY

Capt. J. K. Forbes,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

WILL Sail for London on or about the 15th Instant, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship has an experienced Surgeon and excellent accommodations for Passengers, plans of which may be seen and particulars learnt on application to Capt. FORBES at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

For Freight to Calcutta

TOUCHING

AT

Tellicherry, and Point De Galle

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

GLORIOZO

NOT being able to Sail before advertised, will leave this for the above places on or about the 15th Inst. Apply to Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA & Co.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

Passage to London,

DIRECT,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

SARAH,

530 TONS BURTHEN,

Thomas Bowen,

COMMANDER,

IS expected to arrive in all this month or beginning of the next month and will sail again for London in or about three weeks after her such arrival having all her cargo engaged. This ship is elegantly fitted for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins, and particulars known, on application to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, at his Office.

(3) Bombay, 9th N[illegible] 1825.

For Passage,

TO LONDON,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE,

OF 800 TONS,

Capt. James Barber,

OF THE H. C. SERVICE,

WILL positively Sail on the 1st December and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Cambridge has very superior accommodation for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain BARBER, at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

Passage to England,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER,

IS expected from China, in all this month, and will positively sail for London on or about 15th December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of LEYABOYE Widow RAJPOORKURRIN late of Bombay Jew, Inhabitant deceased may be granted to BALLAJEE BHORUPKER Subbidar the Executor therein named. All persons concerned are hereby Apprized thereof.—Dated 8th Nov. 1825.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANDREW CHARLES HENRY LAMY, late a Major in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to JAMES SALTER a Lieut. Colonel and JAMES CRUICKSHANK a Captain in the Military Service of the said United Company the Executors therein named. All Persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 8th November 1825.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN.